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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President has granted a pardon to James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War of the rebel confederacy.

It is said prominent Republicans in Virginia urge the re-enfranchising of a large number of disfranchised whites, to prevent the return to Congress of negroes.

The office of Mr. Carrington, District Attorney in Washington, was set on fire Wednesday, and but for the timely discovery might have been disastrous. Mr. Carrington has in his possession all the papers, &c., appertaining to the trial of John H. Surratt, and the design of firing his office is supposed to have been to destroy them all. There is no clue to the incendiary.

The testimony before the Ordnance Committee yesterday, shows that the Navy Department purchased machinery of certain favorite contractors after they were through with it, and when it was useless to the government. It has also been proved that extreme partiality was shown towards the friends of the Navy Department officials in the acceptance of contracts, to the injury of other parties.

A letter received in Washington from a personal and political friend of Thaddeus Stevens, dated Lancaster the 6th, says: Mr. Stevens is not so well, still he expects to leave for Washington on Saturday. He may go, but I think it is extremely doubtful if he can appear in the House.

It is understood that our Government did did offer about seven million dollars for the island of St. Thomas, but it was refused by the Danish Government who now appear willing to sell on such terms that can be agreed upon.

It is stated that General Emory, Commander of the District of Columbia, who is charged with the execution of the order of the President disbanding the colored militia, has called the attention of General Grant to the fact that there is no law authorizing such an act, and he has asked that it may be rescinded.

The Unitarian Church and town-house at Ware, Mass., were burned Wednesday night.

The steamer St. Lawrence, from Liverpool, passed Farther Point yesterday.

It is thought the Convention will be carried in North Carolina, in consequence of divisions among the conservative press. The Convention will most certainly be controlled by conservative influence.

The Board of Health of Mobile have proclaimed that the yellow fever is no longer epidemic.

Gen. Canby having suspended all municipal elections in South Carolina, it is understood the present city officers of Charleston, whose terms have expired, will continue in office.

In the case of J. L. Foster vs. D. H. Spinney, owner of the *State and Union* printing-office, at Portsmouth, N. H., one thousand dollars damages was awarded for the sacking of the office by a mob two years ago.

BY MAILS.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtained the conviction of twelve persons, and $106 in fines in October.

A church was sold for taxes the other day in St. Louis and a cemetery was put up, but found no buyers.

Admiral Porter has received $8,000 towards a monument at the naval academy to the fallen sailors of the Union.

A wag, Republican in politics, at the polls of the election held in Baltimore on Tuesday, struck the honorable name of "John M. Jones" from the ticket for *Judge of the Orphans' Court*, and substituted the name of the "Orphans' friend," Jefferson Davis! On the same ticket, the name of the ill-ustrious statesman, "A. Johnson, tailor," was placed for "City Surveyor and Benzine Inspector!"

The Buffalo *Express*, of Tuesday, says: Those whose business called them on the dock this morning were surprised about 11:30 by the unusual sight of a waterspout on the lake, whose waters were observed to be singularly agitated some distance out, a little to the south of east. Gradually assuming the appearance of a wide-spreading palm, whose shaft tapered off as it approached the waves below, the waterspout then moved rapidly to the southeast until lost to view. This singular phenomenon, although on a rather small scale, was watched with much interest by the gratified beholders.

The excitement in the newly discovered gold and silver mines, at Industry, Me., increases, and the promising land is being rapidly secured by speculators, to one of whom is granted, in the language of a recent deed, "one-sixteenth of all the mining interest in my farm, with the privilege of damming, flowing, digging, and blowing, and raising the devil in general."

A milk dealer near Troy, New York, has been furnishing a diluted material to a cheese company, who found the profits on their cheese disappearing under the influence of the water which the milk dealer sold to them mixed with his milk. The case has just been tried. It appeared in evidence that the lactometer showed the presence of water; and a watch was instituted, and on five different occasions the milk was watered. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiffs for $400. This was a misdemeanor, subjecting the guilty party to a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $100 for each offense.

Mr. L. G. S. Hull, of Danbury, Ct., died suddenly and mysteriously recently. He returned home at five o'clock, having a presentiment that he was not going to live a great while. He set quietly about arranging his papers, after which he read a chapter in the Bible, offered prayer, told his wife that he was going to die, gave her the necessary directions about his business affairs, sent for a physician, and shortly after expired. He was buried with Masonic honors on Sunday.

Miss Adelaide Sanborn, of Lowell, Mass., committed suicide a few days ago by hanging herself in an outbuilding. She was to be married soon, but for some unknown reason she became opposed to the engagement, and was heard to say, "there would be a funeral before there was a wedding."

Portions of the townships of Brooklyn and Newburg, Ohio, have been annexed to the city of Cleveland, that enterprising city being compelled to enlarge its boundaries to accommodate the people.

Friends of Thurman, who have canvassed the Ohio Legislature, state that, of the newly elected Senators, Vallandigham has one vote, and of Representatives fourteen votes, and that three are doubtful, leaving Thurman fifty-six votes in the Democratic caucus, to nineteen for all others.

The Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, wherein the congregated system prevails, held their annual meeting on Wednesday. An examination of the details of expenditures under General Walcut's administration shows that the unprecedented gain to the State of thirteen thousand dollars over all expenditures is due entirely to a decrease in expense, and not to increased receipts. The Directors passed a vote of thanks to the members of the Fire Department of Columbus for their assistance at the fire in the prison last Saturday night, and directed the Warden to procure a water-proof overcoat for each member of the department.

Misses Clara and Bell Matteson, daughters of ex-Governor Matteson, of Illinois, were to be married last evening—the former to Mr. Powell, of Chicago, and the latter to a Mr. Harts, of Savannah, Ga. The bridal outfits were imported from Paris. It is reported the ex-Governor has settled $5,000 per annum on each of his daughters.

An Omaha dispatch of the 6th says: Col. Powell, the noted Indian fighter, just from Fort Phil. Kearney, reports the weather severely cold; the thermometer stood four degrees below zero, at Fetterman, on October 23d. He brought five Crow and two leading Arrapaho chiefs to Laramie. Red Cloud will not attend, because his nephew was killed in a fight with Col. Powell, last summer. The Indians express a willingness to make peace only on the terms that the Government abandon the forts and withdraw the troops from the Powder River country. Money is no object; they must have game.

Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered a lecture in Richmond, Indiana, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of widows and orphans. Every seat was taken early in the day.

Depression of Manufactures.

The Providence *Journal* says the wages of the operatives are to be reduced this week in several of the largest cotton factories in Rhode Island, and that if the times do not improve an entire or partial suspension of work must soon occur by the concerted action of the manufacturers. The large woolen mill of Mr. Edward Harris, known as the Harris Woolen Company, in Woonsocket, will commence to run on three-quarters time next Monday, and some portions of the machinery will be entirely stopped until there is a more encouraging prospect for its productions. The old mills continue their usual time at present. The Lippitt Woolen Company have run but two-thirds of their looms for several months, but at present are running fifteen of eighteen sets of machinery.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Faith in the People.

The White and Colored Militia of the District.

The President's Order Cannot be Enforced.

Progress of the Ordnance Investigation.

Soldiers' Petition for Dr. Mudd's Pardon.

Meeting of National Democratic Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1866.

Open Doors at the White House.

The President to-day threw open his doors for the first time in many days, and gave audience to a large number of visitors, among whom were Senator Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah Black, Montgomery Blair, and Ex-Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana. The result of the recent elections was freely talked over, and the President declared again and again that it but confirmed his faith in the people, who were always sure, sooner or later, to come round all right. It is understood from a good source that the question of Cabinet change was not mooted, and that this conference with leading Democrats had in fact nothing to do with it.

The President's Militia Order.

The order of the President to Gen. Grant to dissolve the white and colored militia of this District, has been temporarily suspended, on a report made by Gen. Emery, commanding the Department, that he was at a loss how to execute it. He endorses on the order that the troops in question are not enrolled militia, and that as martial law does not prevail here, he is at a loss how to execute the order of the President. It appears on investigation, that there are but three colored companies in the District, with two hundred and thirty men and but seventy muskets, though the men are all uniformed. Of white troops there are but three companies partially formed and uniformed, one of which is armed. These statistics disposed of the stories that there are numerous armed organizations in this district hostile either to the Executive or to Congress.

The Ordnance Investigations.

The Ordnance Committee to-day examined several parties. Their testimony was to the effect that after Fox & Co., of Boston, had finished the order given them for fuse stocks, the greater part of the machinery employed in their manufacture became useless, and was purchased by the Navy Department for the Government. Horatio Ames, of Massachusetts, submitted a sworn statement to the Committee, setting forth that certain guns made by him under contract, for the Navy Department, were refused for insufficient reasons.

List of the Pardoned.

The clerks of the Attorney General's Office are busily engaged in preparing a list of those engaged in the rebellion who have been pardoned by the President to be transmitted to Congress in answer to a resolution passed some time since. They are now at work on the last State, and the full list will be completed by the time Congress meets.

Dr. Mudd.

A letter received in this city from Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, states that the soldiers at that post have unanimously signed a petition to the Government for the release of Dr. Mudd, in consequence of his great exertions in attending the yellow fever cases. The letter states that Dr. Mudd deserves the greatest credit for what he has done, and that every soldier on the Key has the greatest confidence in him as a physician.

National Democratic Committee.

The National Democratic Resident Committee met here to-day and discussed plans for the coming Presidential campaign. A number of prominent Democrats were present by invitation. The Committee meet again on the fourteenth.

Jeff. Davis.

The District Attorney of Virginia has information that Jeff. Davis will be in Richmond on the 13th inst., to appear for trial in the District Court which convenes on the 25th at that place.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1867.

THE RECTIFIERS TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

The rectifiers of this city have issued an address, declaring they are compelled to suspend operations.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

The Evangelical Knowledge Society, in session at Philadelphia, is presided over by Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio.

DECLINED.

Jay Cooke has declined re-election as President of the American Church Missionary Society, and Judge Conyingham was elected as his successor.

BARGE BURNED.

The barge Harvest Queen, loaded with hay and potatoes, was burnt this morning. Loss $30,000, partially insured.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamer Hansa, for Bremen, took $137,500 in specie.

DEATH OF ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Nicholas Reggio, of Boston, Consul General of Italy and the Pontificial States, died at the Brevoort House on Wednesday.

JUDGE BUSTEED TO RESIGN.

It is said Judge Busteed intends to resign the United States District Judgeship of Alabama, and resume the practice of law in New York city.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The steamship Cumberland, from Porto Cabello, reports the mysterious disappearance at sea, on the night of October 31st, of the first assistant engineer and steward. It is supposed they went overboard, but whether by suicide or accident, is unknown.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education ask $290,000 for the support of our public schools for 1868.

LUNACY.

The *Herald* proposes to pay the national debt by a great bonfire of Government bonds, and expresses its willingness to devote $100,000 thereof to the flames.

METHODIST MEETING.

There was a large meeting of Methodists this evening at the Bedford Street Church, who favor lay delegations at Conferences. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, and Bishops Simpson and Kingsley, all of whom took grounds in favor of the movement, but earnestly deprecated the introduction of a spirit of acrimony into the discussion. If its advocates acted in a proper and forbearing manner, success, they predicted, would ultimately attend the movement.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Rainy Season—Dividends—A Valuable Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The Nicaragua steamship America, from Saginaw, arrived to-day.

It has been raining the past twenty-four hours. The storm extends throughout the entire coast and Nevada.

Savage Mining Company declared a dividend of one hundred and fifty dollars per foot for October.

The ship Edward O'Brien cleared for Liverpool on the 28th, with forty-four tons of wheat, valued at $125,143, one of the most valuable cargoes ever dispatched from San Francisco.

Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of seventy-five dollars per foot for October.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Weston at Troy—The Hundred Mile Feat yet Unaccomplished.

TROY, November 7.—Weston, the pedestrian, reached here this afternoon at a quarter before three o'clock. He failed yesterday in his attempt to make one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads, and remained last night in East Chatham. He is in splendid health and spirits, and although his ankles are a little sore, expresses his entire confidence in his ability to make the journey within the time of the wager. He will not attempt the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four hours again until after he leaves Buffalo.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Sunday Car Travel in Philadelphia.

Decree Restraining Cars from Running on Sunday Reversed.

The Case Not Proper for Equity at the Suit of Private Parties.

Interesting Opinions by Judges Thompson, Woodward and Read.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, opinions were delivered by Judges Thompson and Woodward in the cases of the Passenger Railway Companies of Philadelphia, relative to the running of street cars on Sunday. Judge Reed also filed an opinion in the case. Judge Thompson delivered an opinion in the case of Sparhawk et al., vs. the Union Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia. This was a bill of equity, by which proceedings the petitioners sought to obtain an injunction restraining the respondents from operating their road on the "first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." The petition was heard *nisi prius* before Strong, J., and the injunction granted, but the case was *certioraried* before a full bench.

OPINION BY JUDGE THOMPSON.

Sparhawk et al. vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. } Certified from *nisi prius*.

Opinion of the Court by Thompson J.

The law intends and generally does provide remedy for the redress of every wrong and the vindication of every right. These necessarily differ with the variety into which rights and wrongs are classed in communities of diverse pursuits and dense population. For example, in the civil department of the law ejectment is an appropriate legal remedy for the wrongful deprivation of the possession of real estate, replevin for the recovery of chattels assumpsit for the breach of simple contract; debts for money due by specialty; covenant for the breach of contracts under seal; proceedings in equality for the specific performance of contracts and "to restrain acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community or the rights of individuals.

He who is under the necessity of applying to courts to vindicate his rights or to redress his wrongs must employ the appropriate remedy. If he might do otherwise the law would cease to be a rule of action and thus cease to be law. He must have a right to the redress sought, either personally or in a legally constituted representative capacity. He may not vindicate other people's rights by process in his own name, nor employ civil process to punish wrongs to the public. This is to be done only by public officers in the name of the public. Even when equity intervenes to restrain acts prejudicial "to the interests of the community," as it may under the act of 1836, it must be by bill filed by the proper public officer, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and not by a private party. This is fully shown in the Buck Coal Company vs. the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, 14 Wright, 91, and many other cases. Private parties can invoke the chancery powers of the court only for the redress of private injuries done or threatened. These are statements of very general principles, but important to be remembered in this case.

For the redress of a private injury, therefore, we must regard this bill and not legitimately appropriate to any other. Keeping this in mind, it seems to me the case in hand will be relieved of much irrelevant matter prejudicial to a dispassionate decision on its true merits. Injury to property with reference to its reasonable and ordinary use are by continuous hurtful acts constitutes nuisance, undoubtedly, and may properly be the subject of equity jurisdiction, not only to redress the injured by restraining the injurer's acts but in some cases of compelling the wrong doer to make amends for the injury done. In such a case the applicant for redress by injunction must establish a clear case of "irreparable injury" likely to ensue as the consequence of the continuance of such acts. He may not supplement a defective case by an alleged infraction of the penal laws in the acts complained of. Nayler vs. the Commonwealth, 10 C. H., and Mohney vs. Cook, 2d, ib. 342. In the latter of these cases it was said in the opinion of the Court, Lowrie, C. J., that a breach of duty to the State does not necessarily involve a breach of duty to the defendant. I do not mean to deny, however, that when a private injury results from a breach of public law, that the public wrongs may not be redressed by the private remedy. This often occurs; but not because there is a public wrong but because the private remedy has the effect of stopping the wrong-doer. Where the wrong is exclusively of a public nature "the offender is answerable nowhere," as said in Scully vs. the Commonwealth, 11 Cary, 513, "beyond the penalty of the law."

I fully concede that the opinion of my brother Strong at *nisi prius*, and the laws and authorities referred to by him, establishes very certainly that the business of running many passenger cars on the "Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," to use the act of 1794, is a violation of that act; and I agree that it is within its penalties: Johnston vs. Commonwealth, 10 Har., 102, and see what was held in Jeandel vs. The Commonwealth, 2d Grant. Thus an important element towards the success of the complainant's application for an injunction may be regarded as established.

Looking at this as settled, the next and the most material inquiry is, has it been charged and proved that the acts complained of were prejudicial to the rights of the complainants? It is vital that this be clearly established, or there is no authority to interfere by injunction, let the infraction of the penal laws be ever so flagrant, and when this may be so in any given case it is a consideration which ought not to influence the decision in the case in the least; if it does, just so far would there be a disregard of the rightful exercise of civil jurisdiction, and a corresponding infringment of criminal jurisdiction, vested by the laws and Constitution elsewhere. The remedy by injunction is preventive, and is designed to put a stop to acts which otherwise would work irreparable mischief if not restrained; as its operation is to tie the hands of one party indissolubly the right to such a remedy is always regarded to be clear, and the wrong likely to ensue distinctly established. As already said, where the remedy is sought by a private party it is only for the redress of a private injury, excepting where incidentally it may go further and the redress one against the public.

The before us charges the defendants with doing acts which constitute a private nuisance to the complainant, or the charge is nothing which is cognizable in equity by a private party. In form, the charge is scarcely from liability to be demurred to; but this has not been done, and the case is before us on all the merits it contains. The charge must be, injury to property, or rather its enjoyment, or other personal rights, or it is not a case for equity. What is its nature will best appear by a citation of the charging part of it. It is as follows: "That by reason of the said unlawful business, running cars on Sunday, carried on as aforesaid by the defendants, they (the complainants) have been, and are and will be deprived of their rights of enjoying the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious exercises, free of all disturbance from merely unnecessary and unauthorized worldly employments; that they have been, are, and will be thereby deprived from engaging peaceably and without interruption, the worship of Almighty God in their accustomed places of public worship, or in their residences on the Sabbath day, and that the lawful peace of the said day is thereby disturbed and broken; and the right of property which they possess in their said churches or places of public worship and in their private residences are, and will continue to be infringed upon, and their said churches and residences deteriorated and lessened in value."

It seems to me this is clearly but a charge of the violation of the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 1794 which interdicts worldly employment on the Sabbath day, and that it decides nothing but the consequences which were intended to be prevented by that act. If this be so, then it is not a case of special injury, but only that which results from the public offence or wrong to all and every one in the community alike, where the act is committed. It is not possible, I think, to discover the connection between the case of the complainants and a private injury, excepting in and through the act as prohibited by the statute. And if we are to regard it as a common law offence, the charge in the bill does no more than describe the fruits of the offense. Rest and quiet on the Sabbath day, with the right and privilege of public and private worship, undisturbed by any mere worldly employment are exactly what the statute was found to protect. 10 Casey, 260. The deprivation of these privileges is the sum of the complaint, and the bill is essentially therefore a bill to enforce by injunction a penal statute. This is not our province especially at the suit of a private party.

If it is supposed that because an act is illegal merely equity will interfere to restrain it, it is a misapprehension of equity jurisdiction. "If an act is illegal," said Vice Chancellor, 2 Sim and Stewart, 133, "I am not to grant an injunction to restrain an act merely because it is illegal. I could not grant an injunction to restrain a man from smuggling which is an illegal act." Nor could we for any merely criminal or penal offencer.

Injunction is a civil remedy to arrest and prevent civil abuses, when granted at the instance of a private party. Because wordly employment on Sunday is interdicted by the statute, and as an offense it is not a reason any more than in the case, but by the Chancellor, why we should interfere by equity to prevent it. One reason why equity cannot interfere is that there is a remedy at law by statute and we must presume it adequate, for it is what the law-makers provided and no more. If it could be restrained because a public nuisance, it would only be at the instance of some one authorized by the Commonwealth, and not by a private party. We need not say it could be by our authority. The proof exhibited to the plaintiffs is [illegible] the bill and shows only to public offense we think. It is in substance that "the Sabbath day devotional exercises, such as reading the Scriptures, engaging in public and private worship and giving religious instruction to children, are disturbed, especially the front parts of their dwellings and that the enjoyment of their pews in the churches along the line of the defendant's road is interfered with because of their inability on account of the noise incident to the cars momentarily passing to distinctly hear what the minister is saying or reading, and because it is difficult, as proved by one witness, a respectable clergyman, to make himself heard by the congregation, and for these reasons it is the property of the complainant is claimed to be injured and rendered less valuable. If this is taken as the unconcontroverted testimony, which is far the case, does it do more than establish the offense of a violation of the statute, that is to say an injurious license done on the Sabbath. All this is to be considered from the evidence and the fact that of the same acts performed on other days there is no complaint of resulting injury to the plaintiffs' property or that of anybody else. Separate from the offense against the day there is no complaint of injury; as related with it than is injury according to the plaintiffs. Is it not certain, therefore, that it is because of a violation of the Sunday law that it is an injury? For this there is a remedy in the penal codes, and not by proceedings in equity, if we look at the facts as we must do.

It is not impossible to construct a plausible argument on the theory that every violation of a penal law is a special injury, but such an injury would be too shadowy to be the foundation for equitable interposing, and beside the penal law is the remedy in such a case to redress and there equity does not interfere.

But if there be any reason for doubt on this view of the case there are other aspects in which it seems impossible to sustain the decree in this case, and even by supposing the plaintiffs have set forth and proved an injury. The proof following an injury makes a case of injury not tangible but merely speculative and mental or spiritual only, which will be shown to be *damnum sine injuria*—not cognizable in Court.

Before proceeding to this, however, we ought to refer to the proof, not only in its application to the clause of the bill now to be specially noticed, but to the whole bill to show how utterly impossible it is for the Court to determine whether it establishes or not the complainant's claim. In the concluding portion of the charging part of the bill it charges that if the cars continue to run, producing the effects set forth in the preceding clauses of it, "That the rights of property which they possess in their said churches as places of worship, and in their private residences, will continue to be infringed upon, it will continue thereby to deteriorate and lessen their value."

It will thus be seen that the injury which the plaintiffs complain of to their property, occasioned by the defendants running cars on Sunday, does not in any degree effect its material structure, or that it is rendered uncomfortable, or that their pews are less comfortable or convenient seats, but that complainants will be deprived, by the running of cars, of the right of enjoying the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship.

If there be such an injury to property declared in such a charge, the answer positively denies, and the fact of the damage and deterioration also. On this question of fact the parties are at issue. Much testimony was given, *pro* and *con*, on this and the general questions, whether moving passenger car on Sunday would by its attendant noise be a general annoyance or evil; or by the facilities it would afford to the aged, infirm and distant residents from churches, to get to them on Sunday's, and a means of health to the public in a crowded city, enabling them on Sunday to get out, and be a general benefit? On this and all vital questions in the case, the witnesses were in direct conflict. Divines, medical men, business men and property holders were in numbers examined, and with the exception of the medical men, stood generally on opposite sides of the question; the latter, and among them some of the most eminent in the city, thought the moving of cars would be a great sanitary measure, and a public benefit. Property holders on the same streets, and few holders in the same churches, as well as in others, even antagonistic to each other. Persons opposite each other on the same street, and equally exposed to annoyance, if any, testified to an entirely opposed experience in regard to whether the cars were on Sunday an injury to property or a benefit—an annoyance or no more so than other days.

Thus stood the question below, and now stands. In a case so circumstanced an English Chancellor would to decree until the right was established by a trial at law, either by an issue to be tried by jury or in an action at law. He would most probably send an issue containing the disputed facts to be tried at law. We have not pursued this practice, but it is obvious that there are cases in which we must resort to it, and if even there was a case in which it would not only be proper, but necessary, it is this case. How could we determine in a case where it depends on testimony of witnesses, and where they are nearly equal in numbers and directly opposed in statement, who is right and who is wrong? We know nothing but from the counsel on the opposite sides about them. They speak through written statements and generally prepared by counsel. We could not judge of the degree of weight the affiant is entitled to. In such a trial the most intelligent men, with the best opportunity for judging and of the utmost candor, would appear in no better light than one the very opposite of this. Any decision on such testimony, as to which party was right, would obviously have no better basis than that of a *guess*.

It lies on the party who asks for a decree, the effect of which, if granted, is to bind his adversary hand and foot to make out a clear case of at least preponderating equity. He has no case if his equity is doubtful. In fact a doubtful equity would be an anomaly. It must be from this or there is no equity. He must make a case in which the chancellor may act with a good conscience. No such case is before us. We have a mass of contradictions about the very right of plaintiffs' claim. About whether there is any injury to the plaintiffs in the matter complained of. I refer to this merely to show how impossible it would be for us with any confidence, if we were ever so desirous of deciding, to say which party is right, even supposing the kind of injury to be such as a chancellor would redress by injunction. It is obvious we could not and would not send the case to a jury, for taking the injury as complained of, we do not think it a case for equity. We refer to this to show that the state of the testimony is such that no decree in its first relation could with any certainty be made, even supposing a case for equitable interference was presented in the bill.

The ground alluded to immediately preceding the last point is now to be noticed, and which I think sufficient to have prevented an injunction from being granted, in the first place, and that is the question whether the injury complained of is an injury to property at all; or if it can be held to affect property, whether it is that sort of an injury from which damages can be held to spring. To make it a case of special injury to property from a nuisance, for that is what is complained of beyond doubt, something materially affecting its capacity for *ordinary use and enjoyment* must be shown before the act complained of will be enjoined, something demonstrated in some way, not speculative, fanciful or sentimental. This of course is peculiar and attaches not to all but only to certain persons, and there is no standard by which damages for an infraction of mere peculiarities may be measured or discovered. On this point, Sir Knight Bruce, when Vice Chancellor, in Walter vs. Selfe, 4 de G. and Sec. 322, which was a case of alleged nuisance, for which an injunction was sought asks "ought this inconvenience to be considered in fact as more than fanciful—more than one of mere delicacy and fastidiousness; as an inconvenience mutually interfering with *ordinary comfort, physically*, of human nature; not merely according to elegant modes and habits of living, but according to plain, sober and simple notions among the English people?" He affirmed the inquiry as the rule in the case.

Lord Romelly Morson, of the Rolls, in a late case (1867) of Crump vs. Lambert vol. 3 Eng. L. Rep. Eg. Series p. 409, adopts it, saying: "I apprehend it is strictly correct, and it agrees with the principle of all the cases reported at common laws and is approved in St. Helen's Smelting Co. vs. Lipping, 11th House of Lord's Cases, 642."

Religious meditation and devotional exercises are a duty and a privilege undoubtedly, but result nevertheless from sentiments not universal in its demonstrations by any means, but peculiar to individuals rather than to the whole community. Of this, like the matters referred to in the authority cited, injury to it by disturbance cannot be measured by any standard applicable to the privation of ordinary comfort. It cannot be affirmed, in regard to the exercise embraced within the privilege that it is more than a mental disturbance and an inconvenience. Human tribunals cannot tell anything about the effect of mere noises occasioned by ordinary employments on the mind. The belief is reasonable that its operations are independent of such physical facts; that it is cognizant of its own impulses and emotions under all such circumstances, when in its normal condition, and free from disease. This is the rule of the criminal law, and it has never been held that a disturbance from ordinary causes excuses a criminal act. It seems to me that the rule expressed in the cases referred to is the only true one in judging of injury from alleged nuisances, viz: such as naturally and necessarily result to all alike, who come within their influence. Not to one on account of peculiar sentiments, feelings or tastes, if it would have no effect on all alike, or all others without their peculiar sentiments or tastes. Not to a sectarian, if it would not be to one belonging to no church. It must be something about the effects of which all agree—otherwise it that which might be no nuisance to the majority, might be claimed to deteriorate property by particular persons. Noises which disturb sleep, bodily rest and physical necessity; noxious gases, sickening smells, corrupted water, and the like, usually affect the most of the community in one and the same way, and may be testified to by all possessed of their natural senses, and can be judged of by their probable effect on health and comfort, and in this way damages may be perceived and estimated. Not so, if that which only affects thought or meditation. What would disturb one in his reflections might not effect another. There can be no general rule or experience as to this; it is incapable of being judged of like those things which affect health or comfort.

We are not without authority on this point. Owers vs. Hinman, 1 U. and G. 548, which was a common law action, it is true, but which does not effect the principle, the action was for disturbing the plaintiff, a member of the "Old Presbyterian Church of Wysox," by loud noises, in singing, reading and talking, so that plaintiff, as alleged in his narr., was prevented from hearing the preacher, or joining in the religious exercises on the occasion. The defendant gave no evidence, but demurred to the plaintiff's, which fully supported his narr. The Court decided for the demurrer. On error it was affirmed. The Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court said: "In the first place, the injury alleged is not the ground of an action. He (the plaintiff) claims no right in the building, or any pew in it, *which has been invaded*. There is no damage *to his property, health, reputation or person*. He is disturbed in listening to a sermon by noises. Could action be brought by every person whose mind or feeling were disturbed in listening to a discourse, or any other *mental exercise* (and it must be the same whether in church or elsewhere) by the noises, voluntary or involuntary, of others, the field of litigation would be extended beyond endurance. The injury, moreover, is not of a *temporal nature*; it is altogether of a *spiritual character, for which no action lies*. It is settled that an action on the case does not lie where there is not any temporal damage, as against a woman, who pretends herself single and inveigles a man into a marriage, whereby he is disturbed in his conscience—1 Com. Dig., 180, 1st section, 247. Nor does it lie for refusing to administer the sacrament—1 Sid., 34. Nor for not reading divine service to plaintiff and the tenants of his manor—5 Co., 73. In 5 B. and A., 356, it was decided that an action will not lie for disturbing the plaintiff in the occupation of a seat in the body of a church though he had contributed to the making of the seats. To the same point is the First Baptist Church vs. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company—6 Barb., 313, in which is cited the last mentioned case.

I take this rule to be well settled, and out of it arises another, which seems equally well settled, and that is, that chancery will not enjoin the performance of acts for which damages may not be recovered at law. On this point, in Elmshirst vs. Spencer, 2 Mack & Good, 45, Lord Cottenham said: "The plaintiff, before he asks for the injunction, must prove that he has sustained such a substantial injury by the acts of the defendant as would have entitled him to recover at law in action for damages." This is cited as the rule by the Vice Chancellor, in Latham vs. De Held, supea. So in Crump vs. Lambert, Law Rep., Equity Series, October 31, 4-8. The Master of the Rolls in that case, said the law on the subject, is, I apprehend, the same whether it be enforced at law or by bill in equity. In any case where a plaintiff could obtain damages at law, he is entitled to an injunction to restrain the nuisance in this court. * * * * The real question in all such cases in the question of fact, viz: Whether the annoyance is such as virtually interferes with *the ordinary* comport of human existence. This is established in St. Helen's Smelting Company vs. Tipping, and that is the question which is to be tried in this case. This rule is also recognized in Waters vs. Selfe, Sup., and in Sim. N. R., fn ch. 151. In the latter of these the doctrine is thus stated: "There is no such thing as an equitable nuisance; equity *will only interfere* in a case of nuisance when the act complained of is a nuisance at law." Many additional authorities might be added to the same effect, but the principle is obvious enough without them.

If, then, the doctrine of the cases of Owen vs. Heman and the Baptist Church vs. the Utica and Schenectady Passenger Railway Company, sup., be sound law, and I find nothing which in the least conflicts with them, it seems to me to follow as a necessary result that the plaintiffs in this case are not, on their proof, entitled to an injunction; for on the authority of these and many other cases, on the facts proved, they would not be entitled in an action at law to damages. It must be difficult for any mind to conceive of agencies, beneficial and innoxious, administering to the health, comfort and prosperity of all who come within their influence, during six days of the week, becoming on the seventh pernicious to peace and destructive to property. It is not possible to so in the sense in which the law regards the subject, namely: in its effect and operation on the ordinary and usual comforts and customary modes of living, the physical comforts of life. Noises that distress and annoy physically, deprive of sleep, shatter the nerves, and thus affect, or which may in time affect the health, are and ought to be regarded as nuisances. The ownership of the property will not justify a use of it in such a way. He must either govern himself by the maxim, *sic utere tuo alienum non laedas*, or the law, acting through courts of equity, may compel him to do so. On this principle a tinsmith in this city was restrained from working at unusual hours in the morning and evening. The proof upon which the decree was founded was injury to property by the injury to the health of its occupiers, by shocking the nerves. So in Sattean vs. De Held, when the ringing of the bells was restrained. The ringing was almost incessant. The proof showed the number of times in a day these bells were rung, and their exact size, in order to show their capacity to interfere with the comforts and health of the owners of the property complaining—the ordinary physical comfort. On this ground were enjoined, and probably greatly to the spiritual discomfort of those who rang them. But the latter had to give way to the former.

But ours is a different case. The bill charges an injury, not physical, but mental, or spiritual one which neither deprives the body its refreshment or health. That this is the nature of the complaint is most evident, from the fact that the disturbing causes are the same, and no greater on Sundays than on other days, and of which there is no complaint. How are we to determine whether the mind is injuriously disturbed or not? To some it is greater, that there be an annoyance in the noise of passing cars on Sunday. To others it would not be but an agreeable sound. To many it would be an annoyance, because of their views on the Sabbath. It is not possible, in my judgment, to establish a material injury, where alone it must be the mind which is disturbed without the slightest bodily effect, or the disturbance of ordinary comforts. It is but an inconvenience incident to the situation, and not the subject of legal adjudication in equity.

When we speak of the rest and quiet of the Sabbath as citizens of a city, we speak of it relatively. Nobody can expect the same quiet in the city as in the country. If we build houses and churches in it we must make allowance for the habits, customs and interests of the city. If there be noises incident to a large population we here undertake to put up with them; we cannot prosecute them as nuisances. If we don't like them we cannot stop the city to oblige us. Progress cannot be stopped to accommodate anybody's convenience. It must yield in consideration for other interests and of the thousand advantages in other respects of a city life. We should not attribute the fault of our own position to faults in others. There is undeniably more noise affecting churches and residences in a city than the country, but that is to be expected. And Courts must recognize this if parties do not. If the substance of the complaint be but inconvenience, it is a matter with which Courts cannot ordinarily interfere. In their civil jurisdiction they have nothing to do with it, and it seems to us that this is all of that kind.

We have referred to the fact that there are no complaints of interruption or disturbance of religious exercises. In public or private, in churches or in private residences on week days, along the line of this railway. We have a right to regard this as evidence that it is not disturbed by the practice of running cars, and would not be if cars run on Sundays as on other days. We ought to presume that both public and private worship is performed on week days as well as on Sundays along the line; the characters of the complainants and I presume their witnesses justifies this. Nothing therefore more clearly shows, I think, that it is not the private but the public aspect of the case gives it interest. With the public aspect alone as already said, we have no right to interfere. The penal laws must look to that. It is not our fault, nor would that be adequate, it is not our [illegible] justify our going beyond our legitimate sphere of action. On this argument the great question seemed to be the right of the Sabbath, although we were not invested with power in the proceedings before us to regard the matter in any but a secondary light. We could do nothing in the case unless we could discover a private injury of such a nature as to authorize us to act, and in redressing that, enable us to vindicate the Sabbath. If to the lay mind this seems refinement to the legal, it is the very alphabet of learning. We have not been able to discover such injury in the proofs before us, and hence the incidental power to protect the Sabbath against the defendants' act does not exist.

We know from actual experience that cars run in the streets of Pittsburgh on Sundays without obstruction or complaint, so far as we can hear, and as matter of history, that they are used on that day in the cities of Boston, New York, Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Baltimore, Nashville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is not easy, therefore, to be reconciled to the belief that their running in the city of Philadelphia is a nuisance and injury to private property, and not so in other large cities. We can more readily believe that they are not a nuisance at all, than that these communities are less devotional or less careful of their interests than ours. If we are to hold them all equal in intelligence and morality, we must regard it as further testimony that running passenger cars is not a nuisance, or become one by the practice of running them on that day.

Independently of these considerations which apply to pewholders as well as private property holders, I am not able to see where the right is in an individual pewholder in a church to proceed in his own name to enjoin a nuisance against a church to which he belongs. That the right does not exist was expressly held in the Baptist church vs. the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company. It was declared in that case "that the congregation and society worshipping there and not the plaintiffs (pewholders) are the persons molested. The custody and management of the real estate of a religious corporation belongs to the plaintiffs as trustees." This is reasonable and I believe it to be the law. This would be an answer to the bill as to the pewholders as it stands, but it is not necessary to adjudicate the point finally in the view we have taken of the case.

The decision is not intended to infringe on what the court has more than once held, namely, the force of the act of 1794, and that all worldly business not exempted in it is liable to its penalties. We mean to hold nothing else now. For a century and three-quarters the Colony and State of Pennsylvania has been content to preserve the Sabbath day from disturbance by wordly employment as a day of rest, a day that might be enjoyed in devotional exercises and worship, public or private, by statutory penalties only. We hold no new doctrines therefore in the decision, but adhere to the old uninterrupted practice in regard to it, by leaving the complainants to the provisions of the statute to attain the end in view, it it be as I suppose it is to preserve the day from merely worldly employment if it be infringed upon by defendants. Were we to extend equity jurisdiction to such cases as this for the reasons and on the grounds shown, we should soon probably be engaged in hearing cases against all the great leading railroads in the State coming into Philadelphia, besides in every other case of threatened or alleged infraction of the Sunday law, and soon possess ourselves of a jurisdiction beneath the weight of which no Court could stand. If the penalties of the law be not deemed sufficient in any given case to preserve order and the "peace of the Sabbath," the Legislature must amend the laws. We cannot supply their defects. For all these reasons, and others which might be given, we think the injunction granted below should be set aside and bill dismissed.

And now, November 7th, 1867, decree reversed and bill dismissed at the cost of the appellees.

DECISION BY WOODWARD, C. J.

Levi Kenton vs. the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

The opinion of the Court in this case was delivered by Chief Justice Woodward, as follows:

Concurring generally in the conclusions stated by Br. Thompson in the foregoing case, I strongly inclined at first to the opinion that a different result must be reached in this case, on the ground that whilst Sparhawk and his co-plaintiffs had not shown any such equitable right as entitled them to an injunction to restrain Sunday cars, a stockholder might well demand our interposition to restrain his company from wanton violation of a statute of the Commonwealth. It seemed to me that the visitorial power vested in this Court by the Equity Act of June 16, 1836 (Purdon 401) to "*supervise and control* corporations, other than municipal corporations," would require us to restrain any private corporation from habitual violation of statute law at the suit of a stockholder of such corporation, for the power was conferred upon us, to be exercised in proper cases, and a stockholder of the offending corporation would seem to be the most proper person to call this power into exercise. In Manderson vs. The Commercial Bank, 4 Casey, 379, we held that a stockholder in a bank is entitled to injunction to restrain its officers from the continued commission of acts which are contrary to law, and may endanger its charter, where, upon affidavits exhibited upon both sides, the truth of the charge is left in doubt. It was there said that under such circumstances the awarding of an injunction can do no injury, and only gives the stockholders a proper measure of protection. Now, Kenton complains in his bill that he is a stockholder of the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia; that the defendants have recently engaged in the business of running cars and carrying passengers for hire on and over their railway, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth—that they have taken from the Government of the United States a contract to carry public mails in and through the city of Philadelphia, without lawful authority in their charter so to do, and that, by reason of said unlawful acts, the charter of said Union Passenger Railway Company has come to be imperilled, and that he, as a stockholder, is in danger of losing the value of his stock, and hence he prays for an injunction to restrain said illegal act.

I am fully persuaded and do hold

First—That running Sunday cars is worldly employment, in violation of the act of 22d of April, 1794. (Purdon, 924.)

Second—That it is not authorized by the charter of the corporation defendant, and is *ultra vires*.

Third—That they have no authority by their charter to hold or exercise a mail contract.

But fourthly—Whether these illegal acts constitute such abuse or misuse of the company charter as to imperil its existence, is a question that can only be tried at the suit of the Commonwealth, who is not complaining, and therefore I conclude that the charter is in no present danger. Holding, however, as I do, that the acts complained of are clearly illegal and that a stockholder, though not a mere private suitor like Sparhawk, may be admitted to sue for injunction, the question is shall it be granted. Contrary to my first impressions I have come to the conclusion that it ought not to be granted for the general reason that this is not a *bona fide* stockholder's bill, but only a bill in aid of the private bill of Sparhawk and his fellow-plaintiffs. I find in the answer of the company to Kenton's bill that they allege that he bought his five shares of stock after they had made their contract with the Postoffice Department, and after they had begun to run their cars on Sunday, and with a full knowledge of said facts—that he had bought them not as a bona fide investment of the price thereof, but solely at the suggestion of Sparhawk and the other plaintiffs in the foregoing suit to enable him, the said Kenton, to file this bill as such alleged stockholder, in aid of the said bill of Sparhawk and others and for the same object,—that said plaintiff purchased said share for no other purpose or object whatever than so to use the same, and his ownership thereof in support of said Sparhawk and others, in aid of their bill—that the plaintiffs' stock is not now and never has been in any peril, as respondents believe, and said plaintiff is in no danger of losing the value of the same—and that the filing of said bill was not in fact and in truth for the purpose of protecting said stock, but for the purpose aforesaid of aiding and supporting the Sparhawk bill.

These very precise allegations are strictly responsive to the plaintiff's bill, for they put in issue the *bona fides* of his complaint as a stockholder. They amount, in effect, to a denial that it is a stockholder's bill at all that is presented to us, and they arraign the plaintiff as a litigious volunteer, buying himself into the company with a full knowledge of the wrongs of which he complains, and for the mere purpose of encouraging and supporting the litigation of other parties.

How are these weighty charges met by the plaintiff? No otherwise than by an argument of his counsel that his motives cannot be inquired into. There is no replication denying the allegations of the answer, and if they are responsive, as we think they are, they are to be taken as confessed in the pleadings.

It is not, then, a question of motives, but the question is whether we should treat the bill as a stockholder's bill. A chancellor will always look to the genuineness of the character in which a party comes before him. A stockholder is bound to come with clean hands with a sincere complaint, free from all false pretenses, as much as every other party who comes into a court of equity. Injunction is not of right, but of grace, and to move an upright Chancellor, to interpose the strong arm of the law he must have not a sham case, but a well grounded complaint, the *bona fide* of which is unquestioned, or capable of vindication if questioned.

Such I am obliged to think is not the case now before us. It is so purely supplemental to the other case so merely a shadow of that substance that it would be absurd to grant the injunction to Kenton after denying it to Sparhawk. For the reasons given by Judge Thompson I think the company's violation of the Sunday law can be redressed only by enforcing the statutory penalty, or by a proceeding on behalf of the Commonwealth against the company for misuse or abuse of their charter and not by a proceeding in equity, where the parties complaining have no other interest than that which is common to the whole community. And if such parties are not entitled to relief by injunction, and much less an adjutant of theirs, who came a volunteer into the field of litigation, and complains only of what he purchased for a price with his eyes wide open. No *bona fide* stockholder of the company complains of their infractions of law, and conceiving that Kenton is not in the proper attitude to complain, I concur with those of my brethren, who for these reasons or for others, are for dismissing his bill. Decree reversed and plaintiff's bill dismissed at his cost.

Judge Strong dissented from the above opinion.

JUSTICE READ'S CONCURRING OPINION.

Justice Read filed a printed opinion in the case of Sparhawk, in which he held that the running of cars on Sunday came within the exceptions of necessity and charity, specified in the statute relative to Sunday observance. After a lengthy discussion of the origin and observance of the Lord's Day, and a recital of facts relative to Sunday travel before railways were introduced, the learned Judge concluded as follows:

All other modes of passing from one part of the State to another are extinguished, and travelling by private conveyance no longer exists. If the Sunday prohibition extends to railroads, then no errand of mercy, at any distance from the city can be accomplished on that day. I have had a personal experience of the value of Sunday trains; for on a Sunday I was enabled to take a most distinguished physician, who could not leave the city on any other day, to see a sick sister, at thirty miles distant, leaving after breakfast, and returning before dinner.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, that I consider Sunday trains as coming within the exceptions of necessity and charity.

The Commonwealth vs. Nesbit was decided in the autumn of 1859, eight years ago, and Chief Justice Lowrie said: "The law regards that as necessary which the common sense of the country, in its ordinary modes of doing its business, regards as necessary." "By this test, iron and glass are necessary [illegible] of life, and they cannot be obtained without some work being done on Sundays, if the business is to be performed according to the ordinary skill and science of the country. The law never inquires whether iron and glass generally, or in such large quantities, are really necessary in the strictest sense of the word, or whether it is not possible to improve the art, so that Sunday may not need to be violated. This is not the province of law, but of individual enterprise and science. Law, therefore, does not condemn the [illegible] when they encroach on the Sabbath, if according to the ordinary skill of the business being recognized as necessary. It may be performed by means of the services of others, and by all the ordinary means of the business, so far as it is necessary." So, he considers the business of keeping a livery stable is a necessary employment in large towns, and this includes the hiring out of horses and carriages on every day of the week. *So you must bring the Monday's issue of every daily paper within the exception, for the types are set, and all the work is done on Sunday, whilst on a Sunday paper, all the work is done on Saturday.*

There are now four passenger railways in Pittsburgh, operating seventeen miles of road, and passing in front of churches of every sect and denomination, and all running on Sunday, and used and patronized by divines, judges, and all the religious persons in the community. They have met with universal approbation, and the Sunday cars have become a matter of absolute necessity in taking persons to and from church, and have conduced greatly to the peace and quiet of the city and suburbs.

This is the universal belief, and I know it to be correct, having frequently ridden in them on Sunday.

At the time of the passage of the Sunday law, the population of the city of Philadelphia was under 30,000, and we now have within the corporate limits a population nearly double that of the whole State in 1790, when Pittsburgh had but 1,200 souls, and the county of Erie was not the property of the Commonwealth. Some of the vehicles named in the act of 1798, are now known only by tradition, and an entire and radical change has taken place in the means of locomotion accommodated to a municipality of 130 square miles in area, with over a hundred thousand dwellings, and with streets extending miles in length, and many of them separated by a navigable stream, which increases the difficulty of passing from one part of the city to another.

In 1794 we had no water works, no iron pipes, no steamboats, no canals, no railroads, no gas, no telegraph, no Atlantic cable, and only one stone turnpike—all of which are matters of indispensable necessity and coming clearly within the necessity exception of the Sunday law.

In 1856, the first passenger railway was chartered. The passenger railways to-day, in the short period of eleven years, traverse nearly every portion of the city, and pass over the Schuylkill by the bridges at Chestnut and Market streets, at Fairmount and Girard Avenue. The rails laid are broad, smooth and accommodate all vehicles whether for pleasure or burden with a smooth surface, diminishing greatly the noise and the labor of the horses. To an invalid, nothing can be more grateful than an escape from the cobblestones, and to ride on the railway track. It has been decided that no person can claim damages from a company whose road passes on a street in front of his property. These passenger railways are therefore legal institutions, and the owners of the tracks laid on the streets, subject to modification by the public. Workmen and laboring men are enabled by these railways to work a long way from their homes without the fatigue of walking long distances, and the consequent loss of time; men of business, old persons, invalids, women and children are enabled to ride on their different errands at a small expense. Our city spreads out in every direction, because distances are in fact annihilated by the passenger railways.

The stoppage of these railways would utterly derange the whole business of the city, reduce the value of all property, and entirely destroy the present prosperous condition of our metropolis. The railways are, therefore, an absolute necessity, and are clearly within the exception of the statute. These railways are in operation a very large portion of the twenty four hours, and in some instances every hour of the twenty-four. They are necessary in cold, wind, rain, hail, sleet and snow, and in the heats of midsummer, all acknowledge.

Most of the plaintiffs, if not all, have places of business on streets where passenger cars are passing every few minutes, and no one has complained that they have ever interfered with his addition of items in a bill, in his correspondence with his customers, or the details of his trade or occupation. Clergymen and religious persons have family worship on week days, and meetings for religious worship are held on various days besides Sundays, but I have never heard that the cars disturbed or interfered with the prayers put up by pious men on every day in the year in their own dwellings, except in the single case of Sunday. People sleep whilst the cars are running, and no one complains of them as a nuisance.

The greatest nuisance is the driving up of carriages during the sermon to take home at the close of the services the rich members of the congregation. There are two services a day, occupying two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, say four hours out of the twenty-four, and to protect these four hours, we are asked to enjoin the whole day.

When there is no religious worship, a church experiences no inconvenience, and its complaint is like that of an owner of an uninhabited dwelling, and entitled to no more consideration. It is certain that a railway car, rolling over a smooth iron rail, occasions no more noise than a wagon or a carriage driven smartly over a cobblestone pavement.

It is to be recollected that this noise of the rolling of the cars is legal and authorized by acts of Assembly, and therefore it is *damnum absque injuria*, and clearly is not such an annoyance "as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence," and neither of the plaintiffs could obtain *any damages*, much less substantial damages at law, so as to entitle him to an injunction (Crump vs. Lambert, 3d vol. Eq. S. Law Reports,) p. 409.

As to disturbing persons in private dwellings on Sunday, it is an absurdity, which requires no answer. If, therefore, the churches, or rather the individual pewholders, have no right to complain, what right have these plaintiffs to deny others the right of locomotion, in order to force them to attend church in the very teeth of the constitutional provision, "That no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent."

Having established the absolute necessity, in the present state of our city, of passenger railways, and the utter impracticability of doing without them, why should there be one day in seven in which that necessity must cease, and not operate. All that ceases on Sunday is common toil or labor, and the intention is to protect the laboring man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Besides worship and prayer, there are hours for healthful and innocent recreation. These are protected by the constitutional provision.

We have public squares and a great public park owned by our fellow citizens, and intended for their benefit and that of their wives and children. Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, even judges, have six days in the week, in which they may enjoy all these and other similar advantages, and which they may do so cheaply by means of the passenger railways. The laboring man, the mechanic, the artisan, has but one day he can rest, can dress himself and his family in their comfortable Sunday clothes, attend church, and then take healthful exercise: but by this injunction, his carriage—*the poor man's carriage, the passenger railway car*—is taken away, and is not permitted to run for his accommodation. The laboring man and his children are never allowed to see Fairmount Park, a part of his own property.

The cars are required on Sunday to carry persons to and from church, and are not these church-going people entitled to have them? The necessity for this clearly exists on Sunday, and so it does enable persons to partake of the fresh air in the squares and parks, and in the country.

But we should not oblige the working man to confine himself to his own narrow, stifling room, and forbid him to enjoy the fresh air of heaven. We have three long months of summer which the laboring man cannot escape. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, judges and physicians run away from them, and even clergymen leave their churches, and go to the sea-shore or to the mountains, to avoid the torrid months of July and August. Shall not the operative have the poor privilege allowed him of a passenger car on Sunday?

The same necessity exists on Sunday as on any other day, enhanced by the fact, that you are preventing thousands from attending houses of religious worship.

I place my opinion, therefore, of the entire legality of running passenger cars on Sunday, on the same footing with the Sunday trains of the steam railroads, as being clearly within the exceptions both of necessity and charity. The mail protects nothing but the mail car on the steam railroads, and many of the trains carry no mail at all.

If I conceded the illegality, still it would be clear to me that these plaintiffs have no standing in this court, and no right to ask for any injunction against these defendants. It is a matter for the Commonwealth alone, "and she has her own chosen officers to protect her own rights, and the rights of the whole community are what constitute public rights of the Commonwealth."

I am deeply impressed with the necessity of a proper observance of Sunday as a day of worship and prayer, and of rest from labor, but living under the new dispensation, and not under the old dispensation, I feel no inclination to turn the Lord's day into a Jewish Sabbath.

The decrees in both cases should be reversed.

THE ELECTIONS.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, November 7.—Full returns are in from but few counties, but all received show heavy Democratic gains, though the State will probably give a small Republican majority. Atchison county, the home of Senator Pomeroy, which has heretofore been Republican, gives a decided Democratic majority. Doniphan county elects three Republican and two Democratic Representatives. Leavenworth City and county give about 300 Democratic majority. Of nine Representatives in this county, probably seven are Democrats and two Republicans. No estimate can yet be made of the party division in the Legislature.

The *Evening Bulletin*, Radical, says the returns indicate a Republican victory in the State by reduced majorities, and the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment by a considerable larger vote than anticipated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The *Tribune* figures the New York Senate at nineteen Republicans to thirteen Democrats, and the Assembly at sixty Republicans to sixty-eight Democrats.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Few additional returns from the State are received. Monroe county gives 905 Republican majority, a loss of 874 from last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7.—Returns from 316 towns, nearly the whole State, give Bullock 95,589, and Adams 68,862.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Democratic majority in New Jersey is about 12,000.

THE WESTERN PRESS.

Meeting of the Association in St. Louis—List of Papers Represented—The Officers Elected.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The annual convention of the Western Associated Press, which has been in session here the past two days, closed its labors this afternoon, after a harmonious and agreeable reunion. A large amount of business was transacted and measures perfected for the general advancement of the interest of the Western press.

The following papers were represented at the meeting directly or by proxy: Louisville *Courier*, W. N. Haldeman; Dayton *Journal*, Nathan Howard; Cincinnati *Commercial*, M. Halstead; Cincinnati *Gazette*, Richard Smith; Cleveland *Herald*, A. W. Fairbanks; Cleveland *Leader*, E. Cowles; Cleveland *Plaindealer*, W. W. Armstrong; St. Louis *Dispatch*, W. H. Swift; St. Louis *Democrat*, Wm. McKee; Chicago *Tribune*, J. Medill; Chicago *Republican*, J. T. Ballentine; Chicago *Times*, H. B. Chandler; Detroit *Free Press*, H. N. Walker; Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, H. E. Baker; Louisville *Journal*, proxy, W. N. Haldeman; New Albany *Ledger*, J. B. Norman; Madison, Ind., *Courier*, proxy, G. W. Fishback; Chicago *Post*, D. Blakely; St. Louis *Republican*, John Knapp; Indianapolis *Journal*, W. R. Holloway; Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, C. D. Brigham; Indianapolis *Herald*, Late Devlin; Chicago *Journal*, C. L. Wilson; Toledo *Commercial*, C. Waggoner; Evansville, Ind., *Journal*, John W. Foster; Columbus *Journal*, J. Q. Howard; Evansville, Ind., *Courier*, W. L. Holman; Chicago *Zeitung*, J. Medill; Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Times*, proxy, Richard Smith and M. Halstead; St. Louis *Times*, S. Hutchins; St. Louis *Anzeiger*, C. Darnzer; St. Louis *Westlich Post*, E. Pretorious.

The following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Medill, Richard M. Smith, John Knapp, W. W. Armstrong, John W. Foster, W. N. Haideman and H. N. Walker.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequent to the regular sessions of the association, the following officers were elected: H. N. Walker, President; John Knapp, Vice President; H. D. Parker, Secretary; W. W. Armstrong, Auditor; Geo. B. Hicks, General Agent.

The Executive Committee consists of Joseph Medill and Richard Smith. A banquet at the Southern Hotel, given by the St. Louis Press, terminated the meeting.

VIRGINIA.

Conservative Convention Called—Census in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., November 7.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative party of Virginia was held to-night, and adopted a call for a Convention to be held in Richmond on the 11th of December to effect an organization of the party.

General Schofield has consented to allow a mixed commission of United States officers and citizens to be appointed by the City Council to take the census of the wards in which fraudulent voting was suspected.

MEMPHIS.

Forgeries Discovered—No Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Intelligence has been received here that drafts purporting to have been drawn by the First National Bank of Memphis on the Seventh and Third Nationals of New York, for a considerable amount, are being negotiated North. They are forgeries, the First National having no accounts with those banks.

The Board of Health met to-day and passed a resolution that the yellow fever no longer exists here, and inviting refugees to return.

NASHVILLE.

Rights of Colored People in Public Conveyances—Funeral.

NASHVILLE, November 7.—The Senate to-day reconsidered the bill prohibiting distinction of color by railroads in the conveyance of passengers. A motion was made to amend by requiring roads to provide cars especially for colored people.

Judge Jas. S. Brien was buried this afternoon. None of the Courts were in session.

Destructive Fire in Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, MO., November 7.—A fire broke out last night in the grocery store of N. P. Childs, on South Main street, and that and the adjoining stores were soon burned. The wind being high, the fire was blown across the street, and the store house of Dr. Phillips, occupied by Straus & Gutman, and all the adjacent buildings, including the McKissock House and the office of the *Independent Press* were consumed. The heaviest losers are Phillips & Groesbeck, dry goods; Winsonburg, tobacconist; Kliner & Co., distillers; N. P. Childs, grocer; Strauss & Gutman, clothiers; Lamy & Lungstrauss, tailor; Conrath & Co., grocers; Hall & Co., commission merchants, and J. D. Ives, proprietor of the McKissock House. Loss estimated at one to two hundred thousand dollars, a large portion of which is covered by insurance. The Merchants' Union Express are heavy losers in freight.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

No Message Expected from the President.

Alleged Inconsistences in Late Acts of Congress.

Military Force in Department of Washton 1,900 Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1867.

The President's Message.

It has been announced that the President is engaged on a message to Congress, to be presented on an early day of the adjourned session that convenes on the 21st inst. This announcement does not appear to have any valid foundation. There is in fact good reason for saying Mr. Johnson has not commenced preparing such a message, and that it is not well settled that he will communicate to Congress information of the state of the Union, at all events until some time during the regular or December session.

The November Session of Congress.

It should be borne in mind that the November session can last but eleven days, including Sundays, and that there will be but nine working days before the regular constitutional December session must commence. The constitution provides that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress has not appointed a different day, but has enacted that in addition to the present regular times of meeting there shall be a meeting, etc., etc. The coming November session must therefore adjourn by noon of Monday, December 2d, and commence a regular session at that hour. If the President shall have any measures that he deems necessary and expedient to recommend to Congress for their consideration, they will be communicated about the usual period, probably in December. Under the existing provisions of the laws there are several difficulties presented. If Congress shall pass an act even as early as the twenty-first day of November, the President can't hold the bill the Constitutional term of ten days during the November session, because after excluding Sunday there can be but nine days left.

The Tenure of Office Law.

So, likewise, in the tenure of office law, which provides that the President shall report the suspensions of officers and appointments of their successors within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate. By the time that half of these twenty days shall have expired, the November session must cease by limitation of law.

To be Discussed in Cabinet.

Such are some of the legal inconsistencies, it is argued, have resulted from recent Congressional legislation, and which it is understood are to be considered in the Cabinet tomorrow, with the view of determining if possible what course the Executive shall adopt to best meet the requirements of the Constitution and the purposes of late acts of Congress.

Military Force in Washington.

The report of General Grant in answer to the inquiries of the President what number of troops are stationed within the Department of Washington, shows that the whole force amounts to but little over nineteen hundred men, all told, in the States of Maryland and Delaware, the District of Columbia, and two counties in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, November 7.

THE REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

The report of Gen. Grant will contain the reports of the district and department commanders, and full details of the operations of the former under the reconstruction laws establishing military districts.

CANE PRESENTATION.

Gen. Rawlings yesterday presented Hon. E. B. Washburne with a cane cut from the tree at Vicksburg under which Pemberton surrendered.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs from October 28th to 31st inclusive were $1,632,859.

HORSE FAIR.

The Horse Fair was attended by many spectators this afternoon, the attraction being a race between Joe Gales, owned by Col. Fay, of Cincinnati, Red Rover and Cold Water Billy, from Pittsburgh, Polly Ann, from Philadelphia, and Magoozler, from St. Louis. They were allowed to go as they pleased except Magoozler and he to wagon. Joe Gales won the prize of $500, taking the first, third and fourth heats; best time 2:23¼. Magoozler won the second heat.

CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Official publication is made of a general convention of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals between the United States and Dominican Republic. The convention is of the most liberal character, and one of its provisions is that free ships make free goods, and that property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any Prince or State in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to the going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have received their commission.

SALE OF STOCK.

The sale of the 8,000 shares of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal belonging to the Government, will take place in December.

REGISTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The entire number of registered voters in South Carolina is 125,336, of whom 45,751 are whites.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Resident Executive Committee met this morning. The business transacted was of a general political character, looking to the more thorough organization of the Democratic and Conservative element, in view of the importance to be attached to the approaching Presidential campaign.

ROLLING MILLS BURNED.

The wire rolling mills of Corriel & Waterson, on Tenth street, between Avenues C and D, were this evening completely destroyed by fire. Loss heavy, but the amount cannot be ascertained to-night.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for October.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for October, says the wheat crop of the country will exceed any harvest hitherto gathered. The amount is placed at 220,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels. Illinois gives an increase of 7 per cent.; Minnesota 8; Michigan 13; Iowa 15; Wisconsin 16; Ohio 130; Indiana 85; West Virginia 51; Kentucky 38; Pennsylvania 57. The quality of the wheat is greatly superior to that of last year. It is almost universally sound and dry, but in many localities there may be found from a third to a half deficiency in weight, lacking in plumpness or slightly shriveled, and passing as No. 2, being less than 58 pounds to the bushel. There is also a greater tendency to cleanliness and care in preparing the grain for market.

Oats—The aggregate will exceed 280 millions bushels, about three per cent. above last year.

Rye—The estimates of all the States excepting those on the Pacific, give twenty-one million bushels, an increase of four per cent.

Barley is deficient about half a million bushels, or four per cent.

Beans and peas are more than an average crop.

Corn—The quality is uniformly good. The value of the entire crop, after deducting deficiencies in the Ohio Valley, and allowing for an increase in almost all other States, will be greater than last year.

Sorghum has greatly declined, and despondency is evident in the feelings of many growers.

Buckwheat is hardly equal to last year. The potato crop is poor. Tobacco less than last year. Sugar 20 per cent. greater than small crop of last year.

Cotton—about two and a half million bales of 500 pounds each.

Fattening cattle—a small deficiency in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Farther west and northwest the supply is generally quite as good as last year. In those States that report a reduced supply, there is also a reduction in the condition. In all of the others the reports upon the condition are quite favorable.

Old wheat—a reduction as compared with last year. The stock of old wheat has not been reduced so low for many years, if ever.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Papal Troops Defeated at Monte Rotondo.

French Reinforcements Turn the Tide of Battle.

Serious Outbreaks at Milan.

Bread Riots in England Continued.

Royal Commission on Church Establishment of Ireland.

Mr. Seward's Last Dispatch on Alabama Claims.

Speculation on the Roman Question.

Miliary Preparations in Turkey.

Romans Who Voted in Favor of Italy to be Prosecuted.

Defeat of the Garibaldians.

FLORENCE, November 7.—In the recent engagement near Monte Rotondo, the Papal troops were badly beaten until the arrival of the French troops, when the tide of battle was turned.

Riots.

PARIS, November 7.—There have been serious riots incited by the Party of Action in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call on the troops to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

The Bread Riots.

LONDON, November 7.—The disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth and other places in the county. By the efforts of the authorities the troubles at Exeter were suppressed and the town is now quiet. Many rioters are under arrest.

Royal Commission.

A Royal Commission to inquire into the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland has been appointed, with the Earl of Stanhope as Chairman.

The Alabama Claim.

The *Times* has an editorial on the Alabama claims, in which it comments with much severity on the last dispatch on the subject addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

Death of O'Donnell.

The Life Guardsman, O'Donnell, who was shot by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries.

Decrease in Bullion.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £364,000 in the amount of bullion.

Why Garibaldi was Defeated.

The Italians assert that five thousand French soldiers, under command of Gen. Rohl, and belonging to the division which first reached Rome, came to the assistance of the Papal force during the last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the tide of battle and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

No more French Troops for Italy.

PARIS, November 7.—The *Moniteur* to-day says the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

Napoleon's Course.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Times* to-day predicts that should Napoleon fail in bringing about a General Conference of European powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defense of the temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

Turkey Arming.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 7.—it is reported on good authority that the Sultan is making unusual military preparations. It is stated 50,000 needle guns were recently purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known the Government has been restoring the Citadel, completing the walls and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Koors.

The Zollverein.

BERLIN, November 7.—All the towns of Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein with the exception of Altoona.

Election.

The Election of Deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place here to-day. All the successful candidates belong to the progressive party.

Increase in Gold.

PARIS, November 7.—The metallic reserve of the Bank of France has increased 100,000 francs during the week.

Another Account of the Battle.

FLORENCE, November 7, Evening.—Accounts of the last engagement near Rome, received during the battle Sunday, state that Garibaldi brought into action ten thousand men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were beaten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the French came up and turned his victory into defeat. It is now reported the insurgents lost 800 killed and wounded, and 2,000 taken prisoners.

Romans to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, Evening, November 7.—Information has been received from Rome that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French Government has made representations to the Pope, advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

The Manchester Trials.

MANCHESTER, November 7, Evening.—At the session of the Special Commission to-day, counsel for the Crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now untried will be proceeded against on a charge of misdemeanor.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 7, Noon.—Consols 94⅛; Bonds 70⅝; Illinois 82; Erie 46½.

2 P. M.—Illinois 81⅞; Bonds 70 11-16.

LONDON, Evening, November 7.—Consols 94 7-16; 5-20s 70⅝; Illinois Central 81⅞; Erie 46⅜.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, November 7.—United States Bonds 76 1-16.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 7, Noon.—Cotton firm and advanced one-sixteenth; more doing, uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅞d. Beef—105s for extra prime mess.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, November 7.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 8⅝d; do Orleans 9d; sales 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn declined to 49s 3d. Wheat firm at 17s. for California white, and 13s. 9d. for red western. Barley, oats and peas unchanged.

Provisions—Beef 105s. Pork 76s. Lard 52s. 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 52s.

Produce—Sugar 26s. 6d. Petroleum 2s. for spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for refined.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, November 7.—Petroleum a shade firmer; standard white advanced to 44 francs 25 centimes.

NEW ORLEANS.

Organization of Republican Party—The Public Schools.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—R. King Cutler has organized the Union party of Louisiana, which promulgates the platform of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, universal education and opposition to confiscation. The *Times* and *Republican* has been chosen as the official organs of the party.

All the colored schools in this city under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau were yesterday turned over to the Board of Public School Directors. The transfer included the teachers as well as pupils, the Board agreeing to retain all teachers who prove themselves competent upon examination.

HAYTI.

Revolution Against President Salnave.

HAVANA, November 5.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti, in favor of Montez and against the authority of President Salnave.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS,

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 15—THE MAGNET.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. f8

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—With Board, one large and pleasant second story front room, unfurnished, at 150 Third street.

WANTED—CUTTER—A good Cutter, to act as Agent in Pittsburgh. Address, with references, EDWARD P. KELLY, Tailor, southeast corner Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ROOMS—A lady and gentleman wish to secure a furnished parlor and two bed rooms, with board, in some genteel private family, residing in a desirable locality either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Terms no object, if furnished with first-class accommodations and comforts of a home. No Boarding House Keeper need apply. Address "R." Chronicle office.

WANTED—BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished Rooms, together with Board, for a gentleman, wife and three children, in a pleasant and genteel part of the city. Address H, Postoffice Box 450, city.

WANTED—TAILOR—To go out of the city. One who can cut and make up tailoring goods. Permanent situation and good wages; location Canfield, O. Call at Counting Room of Commercial.

WANTED—TAILOR—Immediately, a first-class Journeyman Tailor, to go to Washington, Pa. Apply at 54 Wood street. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—Active or silent, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital, to invest in a well established wholesale and retail Drug Business. The location is one of the best and offers great inducements for increase of capital and stock. Inquire of J. D. BAILEY & BRO., 102 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man in a wholesale store or warehouse, as porter, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; writes a fair business hand. Address WILLIAM, Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A competent Agent for a new illustrated and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. Students of Shakespeare, Amateurs and Actors are invited to call and examine this superb and comprehensive edition now publishing. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO., 68 Fifth street, third floor.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, from April 1st, 1868, a House containing 8 or 9 rooms, near some station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and not far from the city. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., S. W., this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A Gentleman wants first-class Board in a private family. Terms not much of an object. Neighborhood of the new Skating Rink, Allegheny city, preferred. Address Skating Rink, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STORE—A first-class Store, with lease, fixtures, &c. For full particulars address Postoffice Box 324, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—On one of the best thoroughfares in the city, doing a first rate Retail and Prescription business; will be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the city. Address R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

FOR SALE—FREEPORT AQUEDUCT—The Freeport Aqueduct as it now stands, consisting of four Stone Piers, two Abutments, besides the Timber, Wrought Iron Bolts and Angle Blocks. Parties having contracts for stone work this is a rare opportunity to procure a large quantity of best Freeport Cut Stone at very low rates. It is accessible either by the Allegheny Valley or Western Pennsylvania Railroads. The whole will be sold at a great bargain by applying to JAMES McQUISTON, at the Atlas Works, Morton street, Ninth ward.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANOS—One 7 octave, made by Raven & Bacon; One 7 octave, made by Miller & Gibson; One 7 octave, made by W. Bourne; One 6¾ octave, made by Chickering; One 6¾ octave, made by Leichte & Co. All the above are in good order, and will be sold at a great sacrifice to close out the lot. Also, five second-hand Organs and Melodeons. C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—The cheapest property in Sewickley. Lot containing over one acre, situated on the bank of the river, between Wm. Harbaugh and Dr. Kerr's, within three minutes' walk of the Station. The improvements are a good Frame House, containing six rooms and wash house, ice house and cooling room, carriage house and stable; graveled walks and carriage ways. The grounds contain over fifty fruit trees of the different varieties, in good bearing condition, with all the different varieties of small fruits and berries. Likewise a House and Lot on Broad street, of over one-third of an acre; the House is a good frame house, containing eight rooms; fruit and shrubbery on the lot, with well and cistern. For terms apply to WM. REED, on the premises, near the river.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—The subscriber offers his desirable property, located in the town of Columbiana, Ohio, three squares from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, for sale on reasonable terms. The property consists of two large town lots, on one of which there is a comfortable two-story Frame House, of five rooms, with dry cellar. An excellent well of water is on the premises, with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, out houses, &c. Also, a good building, which has been used as a shop. Price for both lots, with improvements, $1,400, or one lot with improvements, $800. C. J. O'ROURKE, Columbiana, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LAND—$75 per Acre—31 Acres of Land in Versailles township, Allegheny county, one and a quarter miles from Wall's Station, Pa. R. R., same distance from Saltsburg, P. & C. R. R. For further information, inquire of Capt. McMASTERS, Turtle Creek, or J. M. LARIMER, St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, &c—Frame House, with 10 rooms; good outbuildings, six acres of ground, good apple and peach orchard, garden and pasture for cow; within three miles of city. For further information inquire of JOHN J. ADAIR, Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company, No. 405 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 93 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street. tf

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR. FLOUR.

I receive & control the following brands:
DAYTON SNOW FLAKE,
ECLIPSE,
JENKINS' EUREKA,
JENKINS' LILLY MILLS,
JENKINS' REGULATOR,
JENKINS' PRIMA DONNA,
FAVORITE,
And other Brands generally on the market.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERING.
Samples of one or more Barrels sent to Dealers at Wholesale Rates.
☞Customers handling Jenkins' Lilly Mills furnished at cost with Paper Bags, branded complete.
See that my name is on each barrel and bag for genuine.
Goshen, Factory and W. R. Cheese, Apples, Potatoes, &c., on hand, received and sold.
T. C. JENKINS,
273 LIBERTY STREET.

LAMPS, LAMPS.
We have on hand and are receiving one of the
FINEST ASSORTMENTS OF LAMPS
Ever offered in this city, embracing the finest and latest designs.
WELDON & KELLY,
eod 147 Wood st. and Virgin alley.

SPECIAL.
MORTGAGES, NOTES,
And other Securities, negotiated at lowest market rates. Real Estate sold at private or public sale. General Brokerage Business executed promptly by
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 Wood street, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and Diseases of the Throat and Chest, successfully treated by Dr. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE canvassing and guessing period of the campaign is past, and the era of actual results has been reached. Some of the States have gone for the Democrats, some for the Republicans, and some have given mixed results. The Democratic poultry are exhibited in crowing attitudes, cob-house pyramids of States are displayed, and there is general exultation in the new joy throughout the Democratic ranks. New York city turned the scale in the Empire State, as we intimated that it probably would. The Republicans, comparatively quiescent under the anodyne influence of their majority, have allowed themselves to be beaten, and have nothing to console them under their defeat, but that the issues on the elections this year were comparatively of secondary importance. Whatever mortification or disappointment the result occasions may be a spur and stimulus to greater vigilance and activity in the next and more important contest. A victory in that will save the Republic yet.

"THE DEFEAT OF JUDGE WILLIAMS."

The public are, no doubt, aware that a large number of the attaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have an existence about its treasury in Philadelphia, have been in the city for several days, with a view to securing possession of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. One of these attaches, with more zeal than discretion, publishes a communication in a morning cotemporary, wherein he admits that Judge WILLIAMS's defeat for Supreme Judge is owing to the opposition of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We are aware that that company is directly charged with the defeat of the Republican Senatorial nominee in the Blair district, and heard it intimated that the defeat of Judge WILLIAMS was also due to their influence, but never suspected that the company or any of its officers would publicly admit it, and attempt to glorify themselves on the achievement. Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Copperhead State Committee, is to be congratulated upon having the Monopoly for an ally, and no doubt he knew whom he had at his back when he offered money bribes to secure votes for SHARSWOOD.

IRRESPONSIBLE MILITIA.

The action of the President and General GRANT in reference to unauthorized military organizations, appears to be seasonable and proper. It should not be confined to the District of Columbia. The reports of individuals in the South, as to the number and designs of such organizations among the freedmen, are no doubt highly exaggerated, since General GRANT, through the District commanders, had received no reports to awaken any apprehensions of danger from that cause. However, at the request or by the direction of the President, General GRANT has ordered the suspension of parades by such companies in the District, until further orders shall finally dispose of the question raised in relation to them. It appears that in the District there were two companies of colored men, with seventy-five men in each, and four companies of white men.

The power or force of every government should be under its own control. Hence all governments regulate militia organizations. Military organizations, not provided for by law, meeting clandestinely, drilling with arms, may fairly be presumed to have unlawful designs in view, and this presumption is a sufficient reason for their suppression. The custodian and guard of public peace is the constitutional government, and its agency is first, the law, and secondly, military force under and auxiliary to the law. An independent military force is a danger, whether it is composed of white men or black. Had the authority and power of the Government adopted vigorous measures for the prevention or suppression of military organizations and movements in the Southern States in 1860, under Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, the rebellion might have been prevented, or, at least, so crippled in the outset as to have made it a diminutive and transient affair. But for months they were organizing, arming, drilling, inflaming the spirit of sedition, and this gave them the audacity to begin their criminal work, and crowned them with their momentary success at the start. From these recent and emphatic lessons, as well as from the obligations and rights of lawful government, it is evident that irresponsible military organizations should not be permitted, among men of any complexion or of any class.

INVENTION AND PATENTS.

It is announced that the number of patents issued by the Commissioner for last week was no less than two hundred and sixty. It is also officially stated that the number applied for during the current year, thus far, has been twenty-five thousand. This is an increase of ten thousand on the number for the whole of last year. In 1865 there were nine thousand, and in 1864 six thousand, so that in four years the number has more than quadrupled.

This shows well for the country. It indicates a great advance in science, art, skill and inventive genius. It also proves that the country is making progress in the direction of ease and profit in manufactures and in the conveniences of life. No doubt, many of these patents relate to things of comparatively small importance, but many also of material value must be embraced. Inventors are a thinking class of men, who have the art of concentrating their genius on chosen subjects of investigation and experiment. They are also close observers of the relations of things, and are consequently quick to lay hold of hints and suggestions arising from that source and to apply them for bringing out new practical results, for the convenience, gratification and benefit of men.

Scarcely an article or a process, entering into any department of labor, remains as it was even a few years ago. The shrewd inventor has had his eye upon everything, from a pin head to a reaping machine, from stitching a wristband to casting a RODMAN gun, and his inventive genius has made improvements in them all. In our country the peculiarity of inventions is, that they are chiefly designed to facilitate the manufacture of articles of use, rather than of beauty, and to produce results of material profit and personal convenience. We do not mean that taste, art and refinement are neglected, but that the more directly practical and economical interests predominate in the labors of inventors. This is in wise adaptation to the necessities of a comparatively new country, making rapid progress in material development.

Pittsburgh is full of patent articles and processes. Invention and the deductions of science have impressed themselves on all departments of our manufactures. Improvements are still introduced from time to time. *Excelsior* is the motto of our manufacturers. One thing we yet need for general comfort, and for wise economy—a process or contrivance that shall relieve the atmosphere of smoke clouds. Who will invent and introduce the process for burning the coal completely, so that a tenth or an eighth of it shall not be diffused in smoke through the air?

THE CRY OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia is in the streets, the highways and the by-ways, begging for white men. It is a fair illustration of the philosophical maxim, that the progress of civilization creates new wants. Inhabitants, not the oldest, remember when Virginia politicians chased white men from the State. Very young inhabitants recollect when they were wont habitually to boast that their negroes were a better population than the "scum of Europe, which filled the Northern States." But now their cry is, "Give us white men or we die." Now they would take Yankees by the hand; if they be only Caucasians, Dutchmen, they would hug them to their bosoms, and even the Irish they would not refuse; although against all these they have for years directed their proud and contemptuous words.

The urgency of the case before the next voting, and the surprising change of sentiment effected since the recent voting, are both demonstrated in the following outcry of the *Enquirer:*

"The importance of bringing into Virginia, as soon as possible, a very large number of white men is so generally admitted, that it need not be argued. We all recognize it as a matter now of political as well as industrial concern."

To meet the immediate pressure for white men, Caucasians, the magnificent sum of $10,000 is proposed to be raised by the State Board of Immigration, in aid of the project, which has now become a matter of *political* concern. It is presumed the money is to be expended in the transportation of Caucasian voters into the State. Had the arrangement gone into effect before the New York election, it is probable the Democratic majority in the great emporium might have been some thousands short of its huge proportions. However, it ought to console the Virginia politicians that their friends did more for them in New York than they could have done in Virginia; and, besides, that some of them may be procured yet, to vote a second time, before Christmas, on the same platform.

Intimidation of Freedmen in Georgia.

An Augusta correspondent, under date of the 2d inst., writes as follows: The registered white vote and the registered black vote of Georgia are very nearly equal. If there is any difference, it is in favor of the whites, with whom it rests to decides for or against Convention. Thousands of registered freedmen have not voted, for the reason that they have been prevented by force, threats, violence, and the fear of losing employment and money due them. Reports of outrages, dismissal from employment, expulsion from their homes, refusal of their dues, and every variety of oppression of freedmen reach us from all the neighboring counties—all having the one cause and motive, prevention of or punishment for voting. Now, it is not surprising, after the persistent preaching of the doctrine of tyranny by most of the rebel papers. Listen to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of yesterday:

"Don't Employ Them.—The position which we assumed in this paper on Sunday morning last, was taken after mature deliberation and a careful survey of the whole surroundings. We advised the Southern people to refuse employment, support, aid or patronage to those negroes who had arrayed themselves in a position of hostility to the Southern whites."

In other words, "turn off any nigger that votes." Nevertheless, you may look upon the Georgia Convention as voted for and carried by a large majority of those registered. The white vote in the cotton region is very small. The black vote in the same region very large, but much reduced by the intimidation and threats of the old Democracy. On the contrary, the black vote in Northern Georgia is small and the white vote large. It is this North Georgia white vote that decides the contest, for, from the reports to day, the whites there are voting heavily for the Convention.

Russia, Prussia and France.

The St. Petersburg journal, the *Golos*, thinks that "Count de Bismarck is evidently employing every means to exhaust the patience of the French, and to provoke within a brief period, a conflict which he regards as inevitable. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg could have no motive for preventing a war between France and Prussia. Whatever might be the issue of it, it is certain that the changes which would ensue in the equilibrium of European power could not but be favorable to us. France, with her brilliant army and her almost unlimited credit in every market in the world, is, in fact, a dangerous rival to Russia in the East, while, at the close of a severe and sanguinary war, her even temporarily impaired strength would naturally be advantageous for us. As to Prussia, let us never forget that one day or other she will become Germany, and, for that reason, the enemy of Sclavonianism, and consequently of Russia. A war between the two nations is, therefore, ultimately inevitable. But Prussia would not come out of a war with France more powerful than she is at the present time. On the contrary, it may easily happen that she would be, in some degree, weaker, in which case our dangers would be diminished in the same proportion as her strength. Let us, therefore, not prevent the Prussians from going to war with whom they please. Let us rather stir up their bellicose ardor, in order that we may derive from them similar benefits to those which they reaped at our expense during the Crimean campaign. If this policy does not suit the taste of poets, it is, on the other hand, extremely reasonable."

The Mortality in Armies.

An article in the *Moniteur* gives some interesting details of the new military arms. According to the writer, the improvement made in cannon and muskets, far from increasing the slaughter on the field of battle, has diminished it. He gives the subjoined figures: "At Austerlitz the French loss was 14 per cent. of the effective engaged, the Russian 30 per cent. and the Austrian 44; at Wigram, the French 13 per 100 and the Austrian 14; at the Borodine, the French 37 per 100 and the Russian 44; at Bautzen, the French 13 and the Russians and Prussians 14 per cent.; at Waterloo, French 35, the Allies 31; at Magenta, French 7, Austrians 8; at Solferino, French and Sardinians 10 and the Austrians 8 per 100. According to the report of the United States Gen. Rosecrans on the battle of Murfreesboro, it required 17 cannon shot and 155 musket balls to kill one man. In each soldier of the enemy killed there was an expenditure of 900 pounds weight of iron. The mortality in armies is not due to the field of battle, but to disease; bivouacking on cold nights, halting in the midst of snow, marching under a burning sun—these are the real, the terrible foes of the soldier."

A Famine in Sweden.

An appeal is made to the London *Times* on behalf of the starving population of Noriand, a wide stretch of country in the northeast of Sweden. A communication says: Here, at the best of times, a thrifty and industrious people gain a scanty subsistence from an unwilling soil, and it is a rarely fine summer that enables them to lay by anything against their dreary Arctic winter. For seven years past the crops in that country have been extremely poor. Last winter was one of the longest and severest ever known even in the north of Europe, and before the fitful summer sun and rain had time to ripen them an early frost blighted and entirely ruined the corn crops on which the inhabitants were depending for subsistence during the coming winter. The population is estimated at 70,000 to 100,000, and already the most pitiable reports come of their condition—how bread is not to be had for money, and people are living on roots and the bark of trees. The wealthier classes in Sweden have already done much to help their unfortunate neighbors, but Sweden is not a wealthy country and much more is required than she can do.

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

A correspondent, writing from Havana, under date of October 30th, says: There is a report afloat that the slave census, which was commenced on the 1st inst., has been ordered to lay over, because the number of employees destined for the purpose was insufficient. Some persons say that it was done to afford certain owners of plantations that are in hopes of early arrivals of more Africans to register their slaves simultaneously on two or more estates, whenever the occasion calls for it. The census will be resumed as soon as there is a sufficient number of employees to effect it. One of our daily journals, in denying, about a year or two ago, the existence of the nefarious traffic in human flesh, boasted that it only "belonged to history;" but if it will take the trouble to read the *Official Gazette* with regularity, it will ever and anon find such summonses as have just issued by the High Court of Justice, and which bear witness to the successful landing of five hundred and sixty-one Africans at Key "Bohia de Cadiz." I have already mentioned that the dates are always omitted, possibly for the reasons already surmised.

Honesty in Politics.

The Buffalo *Express* holds the following language: We hope to live to see the day when American politics shall be elevated above many influences and characteristics which surround it, and yet we may not. So wrong as the human heart is, as prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward, it may not be possible to infuse the principles of common honesty, a respect for honorable obligation, a principle of patriotism that does not seek reward in filthy lucre, of good faith into our political campaigns. Men who are regarded as honest in the common walks and business relations of life seem to be ready to lay that principle of action down when they enter the political cause, and resort to statements and actions that do not square by any principle of right and fairness. We hold that a sense of political obligation should be as strong in party action as in any other relation of life, and yet men often seem to regard it as a thing to be laid aside, and assumed at pleasure, with impunity and without responsibility even.

Manufactures in the Interior.

Under this caption the New York *Tribune* has an interesting, though somewhat speculative article, from which we make the following extracts:

Before the Revolutionary war, many of the middle and some of the higher classes immigrated from Europe to the Colonies. After our independence they disdained to seak homes among us, and for more than eighty years our immigrants have been laborers. Recently, and particularly since the war, we have been receiving accessions of a different kind. To Pennsylvania, and to various parts of the West, come German ministers, merchants and educated miners; and to our grape regions expert cultivators of the vine from France and the Rhine. Besides these, some of the Eastern States are receiving from Great Britain manufacturers who are destined to produce as important results as any since Colonial days. They have brought capital and skilled labor, and they have built some of our most extensive and important manufacturing establishments; and so successful have they been that others are following their example. Few of our people are aware of this fact, but foreign governments are, and they are alarmed, for they see not only that they are unable to crush out manufactures, but that some of their own people work against them by casting their lot with us, the inducement being our stability and rapidly increasing wealth. There is no doubt that these educated, wealthy, and enterprising Europeans will give much that is valuable to our society; still, they cannot help being absorbed; for the power of digestion in Anglo-American institutions is as irresistible as it is wonderful.

A people which adopts the settled policy of buying articles of daily use from foreigners either will remain, or will become, barbarians. Civilization in nations is indicated by their drawing manufacturers into their midst, and by their emancipating themselves from foreign labor and skill. What is true of the traffic between nations is true also of the traffic between the different parts of a great nation. The freight and expenses on many articles taken from the Eastern States to the West exceed in value the original cost. The first settlers exchange all the products of the soil they can spare for building materials, and to make home comfortable; and much of this trade is at such a sacrifice that it cannot be permanent. Therefore, so soon as possible, manufactures are started, that articles of prime necessity may be made near home. The trade with distant points following the settlement of a country is equally ruinous, for indebtedness, and, in time, more or less insolvency ensues; and to prevent this the manufacture of goods requiring more capital and skill come in.

The attempt of England to supply America with manufactured goods must fail. The dead weight attached to the transportation of goods, and of the coarse and heavy products which pay for them, alone will break it down; nor can their cheap labor, which brutalizes, and which is intended to brutalize us, save them, for it contains within itself every element of decay. The whole scheme is an experiment, for never before has one civilized nation attempted to manufacture for another civilized nation. The distance to which goods can be transported profitably, either from one country to another, or within the boundaries of either, is limited. The trade between Europe and America, to be healthful and permanent, must be in commodities produced by the help of natural advantages not common to both. If this law is respected, there will be fair profits, and the increasing population will make this trade enormous. But this is only on the condition that the population of the two continents be more equally balanced; and Europe will receive great advantages from still sending us laborers and manufacturers.

In the West, the child is born which will live to see cotton come directly out of the Mississippi, and wool directly from the farmer's barn, to be woven on looms made from the ores of Missouri and Lake Superior iron. Simultaneously, the wearing apparel of a people, with a reconstructed ambition, will be woven on looms run by streams pouring from the Cumberland Mountains into North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. For the good of a whole country, when developed, only particular goods should be landed on our shores to cross the waters of the Hudson and the Susquehanna, and the main traffic for New England should be, not with the West but with the islands and countries reached by sea. Even now, articles worth many millions, which formerly were produced in New England, are sent to the lower Mississippi, to the Plains and over the Rocky Mountains from the workshops, the furnaces and factories of the three great cities of the West. Nor is it Western, it is New England men who control this trade, and who have gone West to be near their customers, the same as British manufacturers are crossing the ocean to be nearer theirs.

These are the things which our children shall see when our bodies are moldering in the dust. For thousands of years our country has been reserved for the final triumph of civilization. All that with so much labor and blood, and with so many tears, has been gained, shall be saved; and as an offering to the lovers of civil and religious liberty, who perished at the stake, on the gibbet, and beneath the ax of the executioner, immeasurably more. With this view of the glories toward which we are marching, how inconceivably paltry is the scheme of the Free Traders, who at the outset of our progress, and in the bloom of our youth, would bind us hand and foot to the manufacturing interests of the little Island of Great Britain.

The Increase of Freedmen.

The recent registrations and elections at the South have demonstrated that the colored race are not dying off at anything like the rate which leading Johnsonites and Democrats were predicting. On the contrary, it is quite the reverse. They "don't die worth a damn." Governor Sharkey, two years ago, testified that about half of them had died off in Mississippi. Yet they are alive and voting. This has led to the charge that the registration must be incorrect, for the theory that "the negroes, like the Indians, cannot survive a state of competition with the whites, and are gradually passing away," is too good a one to be lightly abandoned. This charge has induced General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to make a statement from the facts and figures in his possession bearing on the point. He states that the meager statistics on which it had been reported that the colored population of the rural districts in some parts of the South had diminished, are more than counterbalanced by the great number of blacks who have flocked to the towns and villages, and the considerable number who have come North and found homes. From the Washington District alone 10,000 have come to the North. Assuming the colored population to have increased from 1860 to 1865, at the same rate as from 1840 to 1850, 28 per cent., or from 1850 to 1860, 24 per cent., and the colored population at the outbreak of the rebellion numbering 3,953,589, would have amounted at the close of the war to 4,428,017, or an increase in five years of 474,430 persons. Excepting the number, about 250,000, enrolled in the Union army, the entire colored population was but little exposed to the hazards and vicissitudes of the war, and, to a great extent, labored on in physical health and safety throughout the struggle. But granting that the colored population increased at the same rate as the white, and suffered the same loss from the war, viz: 10 per cent., and the total in 1866 would still amount to 4,032,659.

Hints for Choosing Meat at Market.

We have often been surprised at the ignorance displayed by housekeepers in the selections which they frequently make in the market for family supplies. Many seem to think if they have chosen from an overgrown beast or bird with large bones, and loaded with masses of fat upon its flesh, that they have been particularly lucky, and secured an excellent dish, when, in all probability, they have taken the very worst and the least profitable for consumption. In purchasing a quarter of an animal, or pieces from it, we should select such as have the smallest, thinnest and flattest bones, covered by the finest grained flesh, with the fat intermixed in thin streaks or layers with the lean. This will almost invariably be found tender, juicy and profitable. On the contrary, meat with large, round, thick bones, of a coarse grain, and showing the fat in thick slices or large lumps, will prove tough, unsavory, and, so far as the profitable part of it is concerned, not worth so much by twenty-five to fifty per cent. as the finer bone qualities.

Poultry, which has long, coarse legs, neck and head, ought to be avoided, while that with short, fine legs, long, round and plump bodies and a fine, short neck and head, if of a suitable age, should be preferred. These remarks do not apply with the same force to fish, for several kinds of the most bony are very good eating, although they may not be as profitable as those with fewer bones. The most delicate, however, have rather a large number of bones compared with the amount of meat they give; for example, the salmon, bass, cod and mackerel of salt water, and the Mackinaw trout, muscalonge and white fish of the fresh water. Very large vegetables are not usually as delicate as those of medium size; but to this rule there are many exceptions. As for fruits, the largest are usually the best.

The Trials of Handsome Actors in Boston.

No "leading man," writes a Boston correspondent, if he is tolerably good-looking, is safe from the machinations of admiring fair ones, who fall in love with him in the costume of Romeo, Claude, or a Corsican Brother. The ingenuity of these moths is equaled only by their boldness; they devise schemes for making known their state of mind—they rarely "let concealment," etc.—that are truly triumphs of strategy. But the subject would grow on my hands if I entered into it, and I must be content with relating what happened to a popular actor of one of our theaters recently. He received a note from a lady, evidently intelligent and cultivated, to the effect that she was not a frequenter of theaters, and had no acquaintance with professional people; yet she admired genius wherever she saw it; she was called "singular" by her friends, and perhaps she was so; she would be pleased to have an interview with him, and would he call on her? The actor, callous to such compliments, cruelly replied that she could have the privilege of seeing him on application at the box-office and payment of the usual admittance fee; he did not exhibit himself gratuitously.

Mormonism.

The Mormon apostle, Richards, is preaching in Glasgow. He says Mr. Hepworth Dixon's book has excited much inquiry and improved the prospects of Mormonism in England. He urges the faithful to emigrate as fast as possible to Utah. They can save enough on gin, beer and tobacco in a few years to pay their passage to the promised land. If a whole family cannot go at once, let one go and help the rest. A pretty Mormon girl could go to Utah, and when some well-to-do saint made up to her, she could make her marrying him conditional on his sending for the rest of her family. If he was reluctant to do this she must refuse him, and would soon find a more generous wooer.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton and Charles Dickens.

It cannot be presumed that there is any concert of action between Charles Dickens and the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, in visiting this country at the same time. There is unity of purpose, however, as both come here to regale us with their lectures or readings, and take home with them a liberal supply of "American notes." Although Dickens may not share the profits of his tour with the honorable lady, he will, nevertheless, have to divide the honors of his reception with a new candidate for the favor of the American public. The New York *Herald*, in alluding to this distinguished pair, remarks:

Theresa Yelverton and Charles Dickens, male and female as created in the Garden of Eden, repair together to the Eden of America. Both, we hope, will be as successful here as they expect to be. The dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern in London shows who are the indorsers of Charles Dickens. If it be asked who are the indorsers of Theresa Yelverton we may reply, the general public and the high courts of justice in Great Britain. Judges and juries and the public at large not only indorsed but wept over her case. Even the House of Lords, with all its frigidity, coud not help melting into tears over it. An extraordinary instance of an actor and an artist in real life, Theresa Yelverton calls to mind the fascinations of Sappho, of Hypatia, and of Heloise. She has signified her willingness to read the celebrated letters of Heloise, although she is somewhat delicate about reading her own, which are no less remarkable, and which curiously illustrate a striking difference between her and her rival lecturer, Mr. Dickens. While the latter has been revelling amidst out-of-the-way scenes of low life in England, the former has soared to the empyrean and floated in the most spiritual and ethereal atmosphere of fancy and love. These two rivals, Dickens, a sort of Aristophanes of modern society, and Theresa Yelverton, the antetype of the impassioned Sappho, will traverse the whole country, and cannot fail to excite great enthusiasm. We trust, however, that the present generation of Americans will not go so crazily wild over them as to insist on taking their horses out of their carriages and making fools of themselves generally. Let us be content with buying their tickets, even if they sold at three dollars apiece, and giving them a full house at each and all of their readings. The novelty of the entertainment which they offer will doubtless secure for both Charles Dickens and Theresa Yelverton a hearty reception and a popularity that will astonish the English, who will wonderingly ask, "What will the Yankees do next?"

Stock Raising in the Southwest.

A Texas letter writer sings the praises of the "great Southwest" in the following strains: The "Southwest" has not been much in the mouths of Americans. The words "Northwest" have in the halls of Congress, and on the hustings of half the nation, awakened a million echoes that were electric with the imperious power with which they were uttered. And the Northwest *is* great. But the Southwest is greater. It is unknown, however. The black pall of Slavery, and the gunpowder smoke of sectional violence, border ruffianism and social lawlessness have obscured it for over a quarter of a century. But this occultation is at an end, and now look at the Southwest on a map of the United States. Western Arkansas, Western Louisiana, the Indian Nation Reserve, (larger than Pennsylvania,) Texas, and New Mexico, are but a portion of the region. It abounds in the sweetest natural grass and in running water, and has a climate in which the mowing-machine is unnecessary to the stock-breeder, and in which cattle are never sheltered or fed during what New Englanders call winter. This vast section is superior to any and all others in the United States for purposes of stock-raising. The imperfect census of 1860 conceded to Texas one-eighth of all the cattle in the United States, crediting her with 3,500,000 head, of which 600,000 only were milk stock. The rest were "stock" cattle, what Texan drovers call "beeves." The Indian Nation (as the reserves occupied by the Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Osages are geographically styled here) is the paradise of cattle breeders, who, with rare endowment of natural wealth, have the option any year to become cotton planters. The blue grass stands back high in black walnut or oak openings, the soil beneath dark as ink, and the climate so semi tropical that barns and sheds are unheard of except as conveniences to keep saddle and carriage horses at hand for immediate use. The war found some of these civilized Indians so rich in herds that they did not know their wealth, and could not use it. One of them was supposed to own 100,000 horned cattle and 20,000 horses and mules—but neither he nor his slaves knew how many he had. Cherokee farmers who owned 10,000 head of stock were numerous. With their climate and their soil there was no limit to the possibility of their wealth. All that they had to do was to sit still and allow multiplications to take place, interfering with nature's stewardship of their estates but once a year, to use branding-iron. So it was in Western Arkansas and Louisiana, and the large trade of New Mexico in dry hides suggests the number and size of her herds.

Flogging in Schools.

Numerous cases of severe punishment in schools are being developed all over the country, and the conduct of those teachers who attempt to beat knowledge into the heads of the young is being severely criticised by the press. The New York *Tribune* remarks that these cases of brutal flogging are about as common as kerosene accidents, and adds: In Buffalo, we notice, a school-keeper has been viciously operating upon a boy with a broom-handle—an educational tool which we can hardly recognize as an improvement upon the time-honored birch. If we go on at this rate, we may yet have the nine-tailed cat resounding in our school-rooms, and triangles and whipping-posts may become as regular articles of school furniture as globes and black-boards. Why not? If beating the body is to be a part, and even a main part, of our intellectual discipline, we are in favor of having it performed decently and methodically. It would be solemn as a spectacle, and leave a great impression upon the little sinful observers, for a juvenile culprit, having been duly stripped, to be tied up, made a spread-eagle of, as they say in nautical circles, and chastised *secundem artem*. When a teacher fails into a furious passion, and, having lost all self-control, proceeds to pound a boy promiscuously; to box the ears of his victim right and left, as if congestion of the brain were rather than else an agreeable physical phenomenon; to extemporize inventions of cruelty, as a cat does with a mouse, we fear that the fine moral effect upon the school which is undoubtedly intended is interfered with by the emotions of terror, and that the soft and edifying influence of the fustigation is materially diminished.

For instance, we may cite another case which has just occurred in Hudson City. In this the operator was a woman, who illustrated the beauties of education to a youth of twelve in a style which may be regarded as slightly termagant. First, she inflicted three wounds upon the boy's head; then four upon his hands; then, by way of a most impressing finale, she choked Joseph Gurney, the prints of her fingers remaining as hieroglyphical souvenirs upon his neck. The effect of this will undoubtedly be to make the young Joseph dote upon grammar, enthusiastic in the matter of spelling, and highly proficient in geography, an ardent lover of his school, and not in the least disposed to play truant.

Marriage and Divorce.

An exchange mentions that "there is one divorce to every nineteen marriages in Vermont." A co-temporary remarks: The law concerning marriage is responsible for a large part of the abuses charged to the law concerning divorce. So long as the law regards a promise to marry, no matter how lightly made, as a solemn contract, and compels its fulfillment in cases where it would not dream of inforcing a contract to purchase a horse or a dog, —and so long as clergymen and magistrates are allowed to marry any couple who present themselves, without inquiry or authority of any kind, divorces will continue to be abundant. Parties brought together in such ways cannot be expected to stay together long if they have any regard for their own happiness. The laws of marriage need reforming quite as much as the laws of divorce.

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The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

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tf No. 160 Smithfield street.

Allopathy vs. Homœopathy.

The spirit of intolerance is always to be deprecated, and is equally obnoxious in medicine and in theology. Men may rightfully differ on almost any subject, but they should always exhibit a decent respect for the opinions of others. The medical fraternity of New York have been considerably exercised over the excommunication, from the Academy of Medicine, of Dr. Augustus K. Gardiner, an allopathic practitioner of twenty-three years' experience, for no other offense than that of "consulting," in a critical case, with a homœopathic physician. The *Independent* thus justly and forcibly criticises the action of the Academy:

Now, do such enlightened and humane men as compose the New York Academy of Medicine think that they are rendering science a service by unfrocking one scientific man because he asks a civil question of another? Of course, the Academy is at perfect liberty to act toward its own members as it pleases; but the public, too, and the public journals, are at perfect liberty to think and say what they please of the Academy's action. We understand that the vote for Dr. Gardner's expulsion was a mere majority of one. We are glad, for the credit of the institution, that nearly half the membership were of a more tolerant spirit than the rest. We would be still more glad to hear that, at a future meeting, the majority, after sober second thought, had reversed a vote which, if allowed to stand, must reflect upon an honored institution a permanent discredit. In view of this marked and noticeable instance of interprofessional illiberality, we stoutly insist, not that the new school should enjoy exemption from criticism by the old, nor the old by the new, but that each should maintain toward the other that fair degree of toleration which all just men are justly expected to exhibit toward all rival or competing opinions. The Academy's action in this case springs upon the public a question which concerns, not medical men alone, but the community in general. Every family employs a physician. Does not every family require, therefore, that this physician should be perfectly free to procure any advice, to choose any assistance, to adopt any exedient—whenever he needs it, and wherever he finds it—which, in his judgment, may mitigate sickness or fight off death? But the Academy would officially, by statute and penalty, prevent one of its own members from borrowing of homœopathy a helping hand, even for the sake of plucking a stricken man back from the grave. The Academy virtually says, "Let men be killed under allopathy, rather than saved under homœopathy." Does any household, liable to sickness, and needing a physician, want to be informed that he can come to the bed-side only on condition that his hands are bound, and his free choice is trammeled, by an academic vote forbidding him, on peril of forfeiting his professional caste, even from so much as the putting of a question to a man whose opinion he desires to know? Such enforced restriction upon intelligent physicians, of any school, is too preposterous to go unrebuked, and ought to be abolished forthwith.

English and American Gunnery.

The *Saturday Review* improves the occasion of Admiral Farragut's reception by the British Navy to contrast English and American gunnery. After alluding to the excellencies and faults of the monitor *Miantonomah* and the *Warrior*, it remarks:

The contrast between the guns in vogue on either side of the Atlantic is scarcely less remarkable than the conflict of ideas on the subject of shipbuilding. Much exultation has been lately manifested at what is called the defeat of the Rodman gun, which has been the subject of recent experiments; but, though we can obtain an equal amount of penetration with a smaller charge and a lighter gun, our ordnance is still in some respects behind the American.

Penetration of iron armor, though among the most essential matters, is not the only duty which guns should be able to perform, and in the shattering effect on the frame of an enemy's ship the enormous Rodman shot would surpass any of our lighter projectiles. The excellence of the metal of the model American gun is quite unrivaled by anything we are able to produce, and the mere fact that this gun has been fired with 100 pounds of powder proves that the Americans can produce cast-iron of a quality which has never been approached in this country.

The greatest difficulty of all, in the problem of constructing heavy ordnance, is in putting together material which will stand the tremendous charges required to give a penetrating velocity to the very heavy shot. Neither cast-steel nor built-up guns have as yet shown a satisfactory power of endurance; and though it is highly improbable that the much despised cast-iron will by itself prove more lasting, it may very well turn out that metal of the excellence obtained in America, with an inner lining on the Palliser principle, would be stronger and more durable than any of the first-class guns we have succeeded in producing.

The *Review* then adds:

The stubbornness with which we have refused to learn from foreigners may have seemed, to an experienced observed like Admiral Farragut, more than a counterpose to the partial successes we have achieved in the line we have marked out for ourselves, and it would not be without precedent if the real excellence of much of our English work should be more than neutralized by the narrow prejudices of the official mind. Something, it may be, of the same defect might perhaps be traced by a critical observer of the American navy; but the facility with which naval improvements are admitted into their dockyards is in striking contrast *with the stubborn exclusiveness of the English Board*, and we may be sure that any suggestions which our distinguished visitor may carry home for the benefit of his Government will be welcomed with a readiness of which English authorities seem altogether incapable. This unteachable temper has been at the root *of our greatest failures*, and unfortunately the evil is not mitigated by the lapse of time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS McELRATH ET AL. VS. THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY ET. AL. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. No. 42 October and November T. 1865, Western District; No. 49 January Term, 1866, Eastern District.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the order of Court, that Thomas McElrath, Trustee, has made return that he has duly made sale, by public vendue and outcry, of the premises described in the decree in this case, to Wm. J. Howard, Esq., for the sum of $1,960,000; that said sale has been confirmed *Nisi*, and that the same will be confirmed absolutely, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1867.

THOS. J. KEENAN,
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District.
Clerk's office of Supreme Court, Nov. 6, 1867.
nos. 11, 13, 15 18, 19

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MINERS AND SHIPPERS
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PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS, BLACKSMITHING
AND
FAMILY COAL.

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.

COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

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Upham's History of Witchcraft and Salem Village; 2 vols	7 50
Peter Lipp; the story of a Boy's Venture; illustrated	2 00
Tennyson's Poems. Red line ed; illustrated	4 50
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; new edition	7 50
Putnam's World's Progress; new edition	3 50
The Starry Flag; by Oliver Optic	1 25
Breaking Away; by Oliver Optic	1 25
Stories from the Children's Hour, in packets, each	20

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 93 Wood st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
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Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
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800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

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eod Corner Wood and First sts.

NOTICES.

LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK, Lawrenceville, Pa., October 29, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election of the Lawrenceville Savings Bank for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 82 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. will be held at their Office, 82 Third street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAML. RIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, No. 27½ Fifth street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHERRY RUN AND PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM COMPANY are hereby notified that an assessment of THREE (3) CENTS PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be applied in purchasing the judgments against the Company, payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

A. S. GLOSSER, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its Office, in Bayaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 12th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the OAKLAND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at Oakland Station, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

F. DE HAAN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1867.

JONES FERRY CO.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Jones Ferry Company will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. D. Smith & Bro., Water street, at which time and place an election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before them.

W. M. HERSH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO. will be held at the office of G. W. Cass, Esq., corner Penn and Wayne streets, on THURSDAY, November 14, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

JAS. H. MURDOCK, Clerk.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, October 29th, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 6, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of Government tax. Payable on and after MONDAY, 11th inst.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., November 5th, 1867.

DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend was declared of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after the 12th inst., $2 00 in cash and $8 00 to credit of stock due bills, making the Stock full paid up free of National tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th instant, inclusive.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 5th, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant, free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 12th instant.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5th, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared from the earnings of the last six months, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. Revenue tax paid by the Bank. Stockholders will be paid on and after the 11th inst.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 4th, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital stock was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst.

J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 2d, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 11th inst.

G. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1867.

DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend was declared out of the profits of the last six months, of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith, free of State and United States taxes.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between A. SMITH, G. McGREGOR, W. BRITTON and J. L. MOORE, under name of SMITH, BRITTON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts are to be settled and paid to W. BRITTON, who will also settle and pay all debts.

A. SMITH,
G. McGREGOR,
JAMES L. MOORE.
Brookville, Oct. 30, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between

BRITTON & MOORE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. BRITTON,
JAMES L. MOORE.
Brookville, Oct. 31, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.

GUY S. FRAZEY,
HENRY E. CAMPE.

In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.

C. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expires by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE, JOSEPH P. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.

Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Inverted,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market. For sale to the trade by

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Choice Double Extra Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, put up in small bags.

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AUCTION SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867,

At 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, in said Township, Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Bell and others, containing 107 Acres, more or less, late the property of Samuel Galbreath, deceased, which he devised to his son Robert Galbreath, for life, and after his death to be sold, &c.

Terms of Sale—One-third Cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.

WM. GALBREATH,
Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd.
October 28th, 1867.

COAL FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Washington county, Pa., on the line of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh, and the same distance from Steubenville, containing about 150 Acres. The town of Midway is laid off on this property; and a large and elegant Station House is built on it, with Depot and Grain Elevator attached. Nearly the whole tract is underlaid with one of the largest and richest veins of Coal in Western Penna. The Walnut Hills Coal Company are operating within 200 yards of the line, where the Coal can be seen and examined. There is also a large body of Limestone. The Railroad runs through the farm, dividing it about equally. The improvements are a House, log and frame, and a large and substantial Bank Barn. There is also a young bearing Orchard of grafted fruit and a number of never failing springs. Inquire of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO., 194 Liberty street.

COAL MINE

FOR SALE.

In Kentucky, on the Tread Water Creek, Crittenden county, three miles from the Ohio River; 150 ACRES OF LAND, ONE SHAFT in good working order, 220 feet deep, known as the Belle Vein, and is four feet thick—superior Coal. The whole will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information address J. BROOKSHAW, Du Quoin, Ill.; or the Secretary

JOSEPH A. HINA,
Box No. 14, Caseyville, Ky.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The desirable Residence and Grounds of Captain D. L. Hendrickson. The Lot is large, fronting 132 feet on High street, extending back 330 feet to a 40 feet street, having a good Stable, Outbuildings, Grape Arbor, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. A neat Iron Fence with stone foundation extends along entire front. The residence is a very fine and neatly finished Frame Dwelling House of 9 Rooms, Wide Halls, front and rear Porches, finished Cellar, &c. This property commands a beautiful view of the rivers, cities and surroundings, is in a healthy and thriving neighborhood, and should attract the attention of parties desiring a comfortable and convenient home. Terms easy. Further particulars by calling on Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, on the premises, or

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

FOR SALE,

One 15 inch Engine, 30 inch stroke;
One 8½ inch Engine, 20 inch stroke;
Two 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.

Apply at WM. FISHER'S Engine Shop,

Pike street, between Harrison and Mechanic, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THAT HANDSOME and very desirable Three Story Brick Dwelling House, Situated on corner of South Avenue and Walker street, Allegheny city, containing 16 Rooms, Finished Garrett and Basement of 4 Rooms, and Bath Room. House Finished in the best of style. Lot 80 feet front by 130 feet deep. For further particulars and terms apply on the premises, or to W. W. M'CLELLAND, at First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

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Will open on SATURDAY, 9th inst., a splendid and rare variety of the latest styles of

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The Largest Store and Stock.

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CALL AND SEE US.

Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

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AND

RIBBON HOUSE,

J. D. BERND,

Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,

SECOND FLOOR.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c., OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

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Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.

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WANTED BY

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OVER FIVE THOUSAND

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Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

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Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From October 20th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex..	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	10:38 a m
Chicago Mail.	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex...	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex...	9:23 a m	Cl.& Whg.Ex.	4:03 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie & Ygn.Ex	6:43 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Chicago Ex...	6:58 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:43 p m	Cl.& Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N.Br'tn Acc...	8:58 a m	N. Brt'Acc...	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	9:48 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac...	9:23 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N.Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wells'&N C Ac	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:18 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N.Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N.Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N.Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1.	6:50 a m	Mail Train.	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Brinton No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2.	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3.	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4.	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6.	7:00 p m	Fast Line.	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail.	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:30 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville..	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 3.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES JEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:05 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line	6:40 a m	1:50 p m
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 a m	2:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:56 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7¼ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

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JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:20 p m	2:50 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

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The Daily Commercial

Co-operation in the United States.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following interesting and encouraging facts in regard to the experiments made in co-operative enterprises, which are at present exciting so much interest among workingmen in this country:

The capital owned by the English industrial class is one of the surprising items of the times, and it is surprising that the owners thereof have never hitherto realized what a power they possess, and how much, by a wider application than has hither been given to co-operative effort, they might, almost at one stride, change for the better most of the material, social and economic circumstances by which they are now influenced. The truth is just beginning to dawn upon the most sagacious of their leaders and representatives here, that there waits an immense capital owned by themselves—the toilers and pioneers in a large degree—which is now made much more beneficial to the classes hitherto antagonistic, than it is to the real owners thereof. The lesson to be deduced from the statistics which I am about to give, ought by no means to be lost in the United States, where association as an instrument of self help is just beginning its real development. It needs only avoid the mistakes of its progenitors and types here, in order to reap even great results in a much shorter period of time.

It is of course true that co-operation is not a new idea. But its practical realization in the matter of supply at least, will not in England go back of 1843, while in truth its great development has taken place within the last fifteen years. I have gathered from a great variety of authentic sources, many most valuable statistics, which I shall insert here as a means of elucidating the truth—that the industrial class everywhere have, by a means of wise use of their combined capital, the best lever they could ask to lift themselves from the slough of poverty in which a larger portion of them are struggling. Lying before me are the returns for 1866 of Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, the register of friendly, benefit, building, provident and other forms of associative self-help, which the legislation of Great Britain recognizes as legitimate. It is, doubtless, true that the class rulers of this empire did not realize when they passed the acts under which this great network of associative effort has spread itself so widely, what a power they were creating, or how expansive would be the principles embodied in the series of acts, of which the "Industrial and Provident Socities act," of 1863, that of "Limited Liability," and a recent one relating to industrial partnerships—are most favorable illustrations.

As it is, the result of co-operative supply associations have attracted such attention, and developed the means by which the industrial class can in reality become their own capitalists, it will, perhaps, be well to show the present condition of this movement.

According to the return mentioned, it appears that there have been registered up to December 31, 1865, in England, Wales and Scotland, 752. Returns have been received from 436; 76 have been dissolved, and 240 have neglected to send the annual statement. The law requires this, and imposes a penalty for non-compliance, but the Registrar is left without the funds and machinery to make this effective. Since the date named 251 more societies have been certified. This makes, in all, 1,910 co-operative societies, of which it is evident, by the returns, 578 have not been successful, or at least not so much so as to make them desirous of stating their success. Some of these societies, engaged in manufacturing, have purposely refrained from sending in returns, though they claim a moderate degree of success. The business commonly carried on is that of grocers and provision dealers. One-fourth, perhaps, also sell dry goods, boots, shoes, clogs (these latter articles are chiefly sold in Lancashire), and similar articles. There are eleven flour mill associations registered. They are all in the cotton manufacturing districts. Among the trades there is one operative wire factory, one shuttle making, one alkali works, one lock maker at Wolverhampton, one co-operative cotton factory, and hand loom weavers at Norwich, two masons' and builders', both in Yorkshire, one operative boot and shoe factory, one operative farrier's shop, and one cabinet makers'—these latter are in London. Of the 438 associations whose printed returns attest their success, 427 are in England, 9 are in Wales and 2 in Ireland. Of the English ones, Lancashire and Yorkshire the principal manufacturing centers) have all the larger associations, and nearly one-half of the entire number of the successful ones. Lancashire reports 114; Yorkshire 101, a total of 215. London reports in all 104, most of which are small grocery stores. Among the Associations is one farm, having 27 members, and clearing a small margin of profit. It is situated in Cheshire. The membership numbered at the close of 1866, 173,661 persons with a share capital of £1,048,096, and a loan capital of £118,294; trade liabilities, £334,561; assets and property £1,009,849, and balance of cash on hand, £192,803. This makes a total of £2,503,332, which, if we estimate exchange at $7, will, in American currency give a total of $18,223,323, or about $112 to each shareholder if an equal division was made. Thirty of these associations sold goods during the year to an amount exceeding £20,000 each; six to an amount exceeding £100,000. The Rochdale "Equitable Pioneers," whose Society meet on the 28th inst. to open new store buildings, had, in 1866, a membership of 6,247, and a share capital of £97,489. It sold groceries, &c., to the amount of £249,132 cash, and realized a profit of £31,931. The capital of these associations is generally issued in shares at £4 each. Some have £5 shares. Nearly all do a cash business, less than two score grant credit to members within the amount of their paid up capital, while a very few give credit to a larger extent. To the co-operative movement is almost altogether due the destruction of the credit system which by means of "truck shop" and "tallymen" eat up the entire earnings of the working people. The entire sum received for goods sold during 1866 by these societies amounted to £4,455,596. The expenses amounted to £235,454, and the realized profit was £376,294, or $2,634,078. This is certainly a most favorable exhibit, and taking all the associations registered and operating, there cannot be less than £3,000,000, or about $21,000,000, invested mainly by the working class of Great Britain in this manner. This is, of course, among the most direct and profitable investment they have. There is no means within my reach at this date of estimating that which is invested by them directly in the new industrial partnership now growing so rapidly in this country. I shall make special inquiries to ascertain during my visit to the manufacturing centers.

From the foregoing it can be in some degree ascertained what wisely-directed efforts and self-help will accomplish. But the result will be more surprising when we come to add up the capital possessed by movements based on the principle of association.

Desparate Fight with a Grizzly Bear.

A correspondent of the Helena (Montana) *Gazette*, writing from Camp Green Clay Smith, near Yellowstone, gives the following account of a bear fight:

Orderly Sergeant S. R. Shroke, of Company E, Captain Campbell, formerly of Monroe, Wisconsin, having been in Montana something less than a year, thought he must needs signalize his mountain life by dispatching, single-handed, a huge grizzly. Accordingly, on the 5th instant, when out hunting, being about fifty miles from this camp, on the eastern branch of the Powder—the opportunity was embraced to do so. Leisurely proceeding on his way, his tranquility of mind was suddenly disturbed by looking up and seeing a bear just ahead of him. Their eyes met simultaneously, Bruin's vengefully glaring. The sergeant halted, and cocking his piece, the bear came right on, as if, understanding the manœuver, he would show how contemptuously he regarded it. But the sergeant, equally defiant, and prudence perhaps lost sight of in that novel ambition which a majority of those recently from the East have to kill a grizzly while in the mountains—levelled his rifle and fired, just as his savage foe reared upon his hind legs to close with him. His bullet struck close to, if it did not penetrate his heart. The bear fell. Regaining his feet, with a fierce, terrible growl, he wheeled and endeavored to escaped. Calling to his companion, who was probably one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, to come quickly to him: upon his arrival they pursued the animal together. When within twenty yards, the sergeant having reloaded, again fired, and he shot the bear well up on the shoulder, and about midway of the body; his companion immediately succeeded with his bullet, planting a good ounce of lead in one of the huge beast's shoulders. Bruin turned upon and pursued his foe. They stood their ground, and when Sergeant Shroke had reloaded the bear was within ten feet of him, coming with unabated speed. He leveled, when he almost imagined he could feel the monster's hot breath in his face. The trigger is pulled—the percussion proves faulty; with the undischarged gun in hand a powerful blow of the infuriated grizzly carries away the greater part of his scalp. Before reaching the ground the bear has caught in his mouth his left hand, and the jaws of his teeth met among its cords and sinews. The sergeant sinks to the ground beneath the shaggy giant, whose hold on his hand is still unrelaxed when his companion reached the spot and sends a bullet into the beast's head. Stunned, but still having murderous vitality, the bear rolls over on his back, and his red tongue again protrudes from his mouth to once more close on the sergeant. Quick as thought the sergeant thrust his right hand down the animal's throat and fiercely grasped his tongue. His companion has reloaded his piece, and puts a third bullet in the bear's head. Again the bear withdrew his ivories, and catching in his mouth the sergeant's gun commenced vigorously chewing off the stock. Now, regaining his feet, the sergeant discharged two bullets from his revolver. These ended the contest with the death of the bear. The sergeant returned to camp in indescribable agony, and, though suffering with great pain, he is in fair way of speedy recovery; but he will carry to his last moment the scars of this desperate encounter. He says he "has killed the bar, and don't want nothin' more to do with the critters."

Kansas.

No one of the United States has enjoyed such a wonderful growth and development as Kansas. Though seven years have scarcely elapsed since it was admitted into the Union, this State now has a population of 300,000, and 2,000,000 acres of land, improved and under cultivation. The farm products this year are set down at 40,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and other articles valued at $10,000,000, the whole being estimated as worth $35,375,000. The total value of improved farms, agricultural implements, &c., is estimated at $40,000,000. The amount of live stock in the State is computed at 1,000,000 cattle, 150,000 horses, 10,000 mules, 1,100,000 hogs, and 100,000 sheep, worth $40,000,000, which is a pretty large quantity of stock for 300,000 people to own. By the first of January Kansas will have five hundred miles of railroad completed, and in operation. True it is that "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn; who "maketh the out-goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
The Largest and Best Paper in Pennsylvania.

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AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY IT IS UNEQUALLED.

NO PAPER IN THE COUNTRY GIVES SUCH **AMPLE MARKET REPORTS.**

IT CONTAINS ALL THE **NEWS OF THE WEEK,** CAREFULLY PREPARED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address, COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

☞METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM should be kept in every family. A slight Cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an untimely grave.

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—APOPLEXY—Ye who are in hourly dread of death, whose lives hang on the snapping of a thread, would act wisely in having recourse to occasional doses of these safety valves or life-preserving pills—they regulate the action of the vital functions, equalize the circulation of the blood, and invigorate the nervous system. Persons of full habit, who are liable to epilepsy, rush of blood to the head, should always have a supply on hand. Sold by all Druggists.

☞CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞HYGEIA.—We are unable to publish all the scientific testimonials, which have been bestowed upon HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, and we content ourselves with mentioning the names of some of the physicians prescribing this Beverage of Health:

Avery, M. D.; Bergen;	Holcomb, Prof., N. Y.;
Baker, M. D., Yaphank;	Howe, M. D., Boston;
Bigelow, M. D., N. Y.;	Hull, M. D., N. Y.;
Blecken, M. D., Reading;	Lowenthal, M. D., N. Y.;
Brooks, M. D., N. Y.;	Loomis, M. D., N. Y.;
Buck, M. D., Lafayette;	Mitchell, M. D., N. Y.;
Caine, M. D., Redwing;	Millard, M. D., N. Y.;
Carey, M. D., N. Y.;	Roderer, M. D., N. Y.;
Chauveau, M. D., N. Y.;	Reichert, M. D., Brooklyn;
Cibbs, M. D., Newburg;	Rupprecht, M. D., N. Y.;
Cook, M. D., N. Y.;	Schwess, M. D., N. Y.;
Comstock, M. D., St. Louis	Schaffer, M. D., Brooklyn;
Corey, M. D., Brooklyn;	Sell, M. D., N. Y.;
Cosard, M. D., Jersey City	Sheville, M. D., N. Y.;
Crane, M. D., N. Y.;	Schucking, M. D., Wash.;
Crane, M. D., Elizabeth;	Sinz, M. D., Freelandsville
Demold, Prof., N. Y.;	Smith, M. D., N. Y.;
Dittby, M. D., Williamsburg;	Stutzer, M. D., Williamsburg;
Elliott, M. D., N. Y.;	Taylor, M. D., N. Y.;
Fraser, M. D., N. Y.;	Teller, M. D., N. Y.;
Fresh, M. D., N. Y.;	Thomson, M. D., N. Y.;
Freerich, M. D., N. Y.;	Tobias, M. D., N. Y.;
Gardiner, M. D., Brooklyn	Van Buren, Lockrow, Albany;
Goodwin, M. D., N. Y.;	
Gordon, M. D., Boston;	Vaughan, M. D., N. Y.;
Goulden, M. D., N. Y.;	Warner, M. D., N. Y.;
Hallet, M. D., N. Y.;	Weber, M. D., N. Y.;
Hart, M. D., N. Britain;	Wescott, M. D., N. Y.;
Hart, M. D., N. Y.;	Wescott, M. D., Elizabeth;
Hollick, M. D., Stat. Island	White, M. D., N. Y., etc.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York. Price $6 per dozen; 60 per bottle. Sold at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graff & Reiter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr. JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES CAN BE DETECTED BY GETTING ONE OF OUR THREE LEGGED MICROSCOPES.
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN H. HAMPTON............JOHN DALZELL.
LAW PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership for the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in all of its branches. All business will be promptly attended to at their office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. HAMPTON,
JOHN DALZELL.
October 9, 1967.

JOHN M. TIERNAN............MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

ECONOMY IN FUEL—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

DON'T BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 106 FIFTH STREET. 20d

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK OF **CARPETS.**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS.
WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.
☞Special inducements to those who Buy to Sell.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
51 FIFTH STREET.
CARPETS. CARPETS, CARPETS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
OIL CLOTHS
A NEW INVOICE OF
CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
AND EXTRA QUALITY OF
RAG CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.

CARPETS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
OFFER TO
CASH BUYERS
BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
MERCHANTS SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. eod*

VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,
Is now receiving
MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,
OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.
SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),
And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.
The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.
Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 bbls choice Havana Oranges;
50 boxes prime Lemons;
10 bbls Imported German Cherries;
25 boxes new Prunes;
300 drums New Figs;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 half boxes New Layer Raisins;
75 quarters New Layer Raisins,
AT
REYMER & BROTHERS,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.
Also, in Store, a Fine Stock of
CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES,
PICKLES, CATSUPS,
SAUCES, JELLIES,
SPICES, &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 pockets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
160 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
200 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
250 bbls Refined Sugars;
150 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
30 hhds prime P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds choice Cuba Sugar;
200 half chests Green and Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
In Store, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,
Soda. Tobacco, &c.. &c.
A large and complete stock at low figures.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.............JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COME AND SEE.
NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
LEMON & WEISE,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
No. 118 FOURTH STREET,
Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

HAZARD POWDER
I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
Hazard's Celebrated Powder.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,
NO. 54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
NOW OFFER THEIR
FALL STOCK
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS AND NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.
S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

1867. FALL 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW STOCK.
IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS.
CHECKERED FRONT,
273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
AT 6 1-4 CENTS, GOOD LINING MUSLIN.
AT 9 CENTS, GOOD DARK PRINTS.
AT $1 00, GOOD WATERPROOF,
OPENED TO-DAY AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
GOOD DARK CASSIMERES.
AT $2 50,
GOOD BROWN BLANKETS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

SHAWLS.
MISSES' SHAWLS,
LADIES' SHAWLS,
HOODS, SCARFS,
SKIRTS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

HATS.
VELVET HATS,
STRAW HATS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

REAL LACES.
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.
We have just opened this day some superb styles of
REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,
REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,
REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,
REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.
This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices.
Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 *FIFTH STREET.*
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS AND
BLANKETS,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

FULLERTON'S
Freeport Barred Flannels.
We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
Sold at MILL PRICE, Strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.
"Greenville Wooten Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.
Greenville Barred Flannels,
AND
COUNTRY BLANKETS.
These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.
Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
Blankets, 11-4, weighing 7½ lbs.
These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, a saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood street Pittsburgh.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 133
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES,
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARP CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly
OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND
Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH............J. F. ROTH.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,
No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.
The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.
For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.
Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL
FOURTH STREET,
BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.
E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM... C. A. KEHEW.... W. H. WHITEHEAD.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN..................JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
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ESTABLISHED 1845.
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Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
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An extensive reference given if desired.
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THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
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STEAM PUMPS,
For Coal Mines, Oil Renfieries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.
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For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.
Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
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MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,
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ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK,
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
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Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works.)
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping .... in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
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Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
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Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
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Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
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Manufacturers of every description of
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SAW PLATES,
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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Just Received, a full line of
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Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of
HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,
All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS HARE & BRO.,
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BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 120 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
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LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
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ENGINES FOR GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

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Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. 1a21-1y

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DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
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Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
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Together with every description of SHAPE WORK. no9-1y

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
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Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
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DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works,
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A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

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Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 90 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
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SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
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SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
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GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
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COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
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NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
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CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
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CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns;
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES
STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
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Opposite Monongahela House.

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LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
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COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
....ard sizes kept in stock.
A full assortment of st....
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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
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Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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PIPE WORKS,
COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. KAYE....HENRY BIRK.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
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☞Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
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FLINT GLASS WARE,
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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
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PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
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WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET,
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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS. | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

OHIO NEWS.

A street railway is among the subjects agitating Dayton.

The Ironton *Journal* says: Mr. Wm. Boyd and wife, of Floyd county, Kentucky, are undoubtedly the oldest couple in this or any other State, he being 110 and his wife 107 years of age. His oldest son is 90 years of age. Mr. Boyd went seven miles to his voting precinct, at the last election, to vote.

Wednesday morning Wm. McClure, aged thirty years, belonging to Knox county, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Great Western Hotel, on Market street, Philadelphia. McClure retired about ten o'clock Tuesday night. He had been ailing during the day, and at one o'clock Wednesday morning the proprietor went into the deceased's room for the purpose of giving him some medicine. He found him dead. He was hanging to a bed post, quite dead, having used a strip from a muslin sheet to hang himself with. The Coroner took charge of the body.

Two fires broke out in Niles on Sunday, October 27th. One house belonging to James Brogan was burned to the ground while the family were at church. The goods were all saved. The citizens raised a sufficient amount by subscription to make good all his loss. The other house was saved with a very small loss.

The Youngstown *Register* says: A four foot vein of coal has recently been found on the line between the farms of John Stambaugh, Sr., and Jeremiah Stambaugh, a short distance east of the road to Cornersburg, and about one mile southwest of the opening of Philip Jacobs's bank, near the cemetery. Coal men on examination of the drillings pronounce it to be good block coal.

The Dayton *Journal* is publishing brief biographies of old citizens. Among them are those of Capt. John C. Negley, born near Carlisle, Pa., July 21, 1783, and John Shafer, born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1783.

James Chalker, Sr., a resident of Trumbull county, died last Sunday morning, in the ninetieth year of his age.

S. Bery & Co., proprietors of a clothing store in Warren, were swindled out of $5,000 last week by a young man named Livingstone, a nephew of Mr. Bery. Messrs. Bery & Co. reside in New York, and Livingstone had charge of the store in Warren.

CITY MATTERS.

AN ERROR.—A statement was published a day or two since to the effect that the fences on Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick's farm, in Westmoreland county, had been destroyed by fire. This is an error. A fire did occur in a grove on Mr. Kirkpatrick's farm, but the loss was inconsiderable.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. Marcus Wishart, of the Presbytery of Allegheny, will be installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tarentum, to-day. Rev. Mr. McPherson will deliver the sermon on the occasion, and Rev. Mr. McKean will deliver the charges to the pastor and people.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire from Box No. 23, corner of Penn and Hand streets, about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a house on Penn street, near Hand. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At a regular meeting of Iron City Temple of Honor No. 5, held last evening, the following officers were installed: W. C. T., W. G. Warren; W. V. T., W. J. Freeborn; W. R., C. Ellis; W. A. R., J. Ramaley; W. F. R., T. D. Shaw; W. T., W. Brown; W. U., T. C. Davis; W. D. U., W. W. Gibson; W. G., A. G. Gibson, W. S., S. W. Means; W. C., J. S. Brown.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASE BALL MATCH.—The second match game of base ball between the Enterprise and Allegheny clubs, of this city, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, will take place at the Union Park, Allegheny City, this afternoon at one o'clock. The game will be a most exciting and hotly contested one, and the champions will endeavor to retrieve the laurels which they lost at the last game.

LOST CHILDREN.—Two little girls giving their names as Mary Elizabeth Fowler and Maggie Roe, aged respectively six and four years, were brought to the Mayor's office yesterday morning, having been found wandering the streets, not knowing where to go. They said that their parents recently removed here from Ashtabula county, Ohio. They have been properly cared for, and the parents can obtain them by calling at the Mayor's office.

FINE ARTS.—Attention of art patrons is directed to the card of Messrs. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, in another column. Their recent importation of paintings is represented to be the choicest that has ever been offered to the public, the collection embracing originals and copies by some of the most eminent artists of Europe. The paintings are now arranged for sale at 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and catalogues will be sent to those who apply for them.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED.—On Wednesday night the stable of Captain Bell, of the firm of Bates & Bell, dry goods merchants, located in Allegheny, was entered by some thief or thieves and a valuable horse and harness stolen. Captain Bell gave notice at the Mayor's office early yesterday morning, and officers were sent out in search immediately. They found the horse tied to a post on Ohio avenue, where, it is supposed, the thief had left him, and returned it to its owner. There is no clue to the thief.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—No wine of native manufacture enjoys so enviable a reputation as Speer's Port Grape Wine, which is now coming into general use for invalids and for church communion purposes. It is manufactured of the pure juice of the Oporto grape, by Mr. Speer in his extensive vineyard, New Jersey. For tonic and strengthening purposes this wine is unsurpassed, as hundreds of families who constantly use it willingly attest. It is for sale by all druggists in the city.

SHOOTING MATCH AT NEW BRIGHTON.—A shooting match will come off near New Brighton to-morrow, between Hall Patterson and Jack Boyle, of New Brighton, and Mr. Marshall and two others of Rochester. The stakes, two hundred dollars, are now in the hands of the stakeholder, Joseph Pentecost. Each man will have ten birds to fire at, and the side killing the largest number will be entitled to the purse. The terms are twenty one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The parties are all crack shooters, and a lively time is expected.

ANOTHER OF MRS. GRINDER'S VICTIMS.—An evening cotemporary of yesterday says that there is a lady named Mrs. Hughes now lying at the Homœopathic Hospital, on Second street, helpless and almost hopeless, who claims to trace her misfortunes to the terrible work of the modern Borgia, Martha Grinder, who expiated her crimes on the scaffold, two years ago. She is utterly prostrated at present with a nervous complaint, which she says is the effects of poison administered to her by the hands of the Lucretia Borgia.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—The work of laying the Nicolson pavement on Wood street was commenced yesterday, and hundreds of persons flocked during the day to witness it. The work was commenced at Water street, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and pretty good progress was made during the day. Five workmen, who laid the Nicolson pavement in Detroit, Cleveland and other cities, are here and engaged in laying the pavement. That portion of Wood street, between Water and First streets, will be blockaded to travel until the pavement on that portion is laid.

SALE OF GAS STOCK.—The Allegheny Gas Company having decided to increase their capital stock, last evening disposed of at public auction seven hundred and twenty shares as follows: C. Arbuckle, 100 shares at $33 per share; John Dean, 100 shares, $33; Wm. Walker, 60 shares, $33; Geo. Black, 100 shares, $33; L. McIntosh, 167 shares, $32; Robert Swan, 33 shares at $33, H. Keeler, 100 shares at $33; D. S H. Gilmore, 100 shares at $33; C. Arbuckle, 140 shares at $33 12½. The sale was conducted by Mr. A. Leggate, at his auction rooms on Federal street.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PITTSBURGHER.—A private telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, stating that Mr. Joseph L. Kingsland, formerly a resident of this city, was run over and killed by a railway train near Winona, Minnesota. The accident occurred on the train on which Mr. Kingsland was engaged as engineer, on Tuesday last. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sad loss. His remains have been forwarded to this city, and the funeral will take place on Sunday next from the residence of his mother-in-law, on Van Braam street, in the Eighth ward.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, an Irishman, while partially intoxicated stepped up to a colored porter employed at the Merchants Hotel, on Smithfield street, and asked him to do something for him. The negro declined to do it, whereupon the Irishman drew a revolver, cocked it and was in the act of aiming it at the colored man, when the latter struck him, causing the cap to drop off the pistol. The Irishman then snapped the revolver at the negro, but of course it did not explode whereupon the negro knocked him down. The Irishman upon recovering himself, walked away peaceably without saying a word.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A Canonsburg correspondent says: Chartier's Lodge of I. O. of G. T., located at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa., elected and installed the following officers, to serve during the ensuing quarter, commencing Nov. 1st and ending Feb. 1st. Wm. McDaniel, D. D. G. W. C. T., officiating officer; W. C. T., D. C. Van Meter; W. R. S., Miss Mattie Chambers; W. L. S., Miss Lizzie McGinnes; W. V. T., Mrs. Lizzie Van Meter; W. S., G. T. McCord; W. A. S., Miss Minnie M. Mawes; W. C., Craig Ritchie; P. W. C. T., John V. H. Cook; W. T., Miss Mary E. Kirk; W. F. S., Wm. A. Brady; W. M., Henry Ellis Biggle; W. D. M., Miss Sue. M. Chubbuc; W. I. G., Mrs. Mary Forester; W. O. G., Michael Banks. This branch of the order is in fine condition, and is growing rapidly. G.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT.

This Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, a full bench being present.

On motion of Robert Woods, Esq., L. Bird Duff and L. P. Stone, Esqs., Malcolm Hay, on motion of Hon. Walter Lowrie, and Joseph Shippen, of Meadville, on motion of C. Heydrick, Esq., were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The following opinions were delivered:

By Thompson, J.—Sparhawk et. al. vs. Union Passenger Railway Company; from *nisi prius*. Decree reversed and bill dismissed at cost of appellees. Concurring opinion by Read J. Judges Strong and Agnew dissent.

By Strong, J.—Shaffer vs. Eakman et al.; Armstrong county. Affirmed.

Shields et al. vs Deever et al., Westmoreland county. Decree affirmed and appellees ordered to pay the costs.

By Read, J.—Criswell vs. Criswell; Indiana. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Kunkle vs Mitchell; Westmoreland. Affirmed.

City of Pittsburgh vs. First National Bank; Allegheny, D. C. Affirmed. Thompson, J. dissents.

By Woodward, C. J.—Kenton vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Decree reversed and plaintiff's bill dismissed at his cost. Thompson and Read, Judges, concurring. Strong and Agnew, Judges, dissenting.

Foreman vs. Ahl; Cumberland county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Snyder vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Lancaster county. Affirmed.

The list for Allegheny county was called over, and the following cases were non-pros.: Neill vs. Troup, C. P.; Kane vs. Hemphill, C. P.; Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad vs. Jones, D. C.; Dornings vs. Gillespie, C. P.; Darlington & Co. vs. Fleming, D. C.; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. vs. Foster & Co., D. C.; Long, Miller & Co. vs. Standard Petroleum and Refining Co., D. C.

Gottman's adm'r. vs. Penna. Insurance Co. D. C. Argued by Barton and Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Lucas contra.

Oakland Railway Co. vs. Keenan, C. P. Argued by White for plaintiff, in error, and by Lucas in contra.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

The case of Samuel Cochran and William Campbell vs. James M. Byers, reported yesterday, was concluded this morning. The jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $1,389 64.

The case of Margaret Henry vs. John Nolan and Annie Nolan was then taken up. This was an action for slander to recover damages for alleged "malicious, scandalous and defamatory words," uttered by defendants. Jury out. Court then adjourned to meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE McCANDLESS.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. A large number of revenue cases were disposed of, some being continued until the special term in January. The jurors were discharged, and jury trials, for the present, were adjourned.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Extensive Oil Refinery Destroyed—One Man Burned to Death and Another Badly Injured.

On Wednesday evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the large oil refinery of Messrs. Wm. Mackcown & Brothers, in Collins township, a short distance below the Sharpsburg bridge, completely destroying the works. The fire originated in the still house, and a few moments after the discovery of the flames, the still exploded and blew the building to atoms. The flames immediately communicated to a large building in which was situated a large tank containing several hundred barrels of oil. This tank also exploded, destroying the building, scattered the burning oil in all directions, and in a few minutes the entire establishment was a mass of ruins. The works covered about an acre of ground, and were totally destroyed, together with fifteen hundred barrels of crude and refined oil, and three thousand empty barrels. The loss will amount to about $40,000, upon which there is no insurance. A fire-proof wall separated the works from the Standard Oil Refinery, and preserved it from destruction.

Henry Cook, the assistant foreman at the works, was near the still house at the time the fire occurred eating his luncheon, and before he realized his danger the oil from the bursted still surrounded him with flames and all attempts at escape or rescue were hopeless. A workman named Reddy was also in the building at the time, and was badly burned before he succeeded in escaping. Yesterday morning Mr. Cook's remains were discovered in the ruins, and Coroner Clawson sent for to hold an inquest. A jury was empannelled, and after hearing the evidence in the case a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The jury were unable to determine the cause of the explosion. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was married recently.

The County Work House.

Yesterday afternoon we called at the office of Messrs. Barr & Moser, St. Clair street, and inspected the plans of the new Work House. The managers of this much-needed institution, after examining numerous sites, selected a spot on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about eight miles above the city. The land comprises fifty acres, and is well adapted for the purpose intended, being easy of access by railway or river. The walls surrounding the building will be built of brick, and will be five hundred feet front by three hundred feet deep. The main or center building will be fifty by ninety feet, three stories high, and be used for offices and as a residence for the Superintendent. The first story will be constructed of stone, the balance of brick, the doors and windows surmounted with stone dressings and cut stone cornices. Two wings, one hundred and ninety-three feet each, extend from this building, and will each contain four tiers of cells for the inmates. The cells will be reached by iron galleries. In the rear of the wings will be a large three story building, the first floor to be used for the kitchen and dining room, the second as a hospital, and the third as a chapel and school room. On each side of this building the work shops will be erected. The entire building will be ventilated by a new and peculiar system which is now in use in a similar institution in Albany, New York. An excellent spring is upon the premises, and it is intended to supply the building with water from it.

The managers of the institution have entered into a contract with Mr. Kyle, of Sharpsburg, to manufacture two millions of bricks upon the ground, and he is rapidly filling his contract. The work on the building will be commenced during the present season, but it may be several years before they will be completed. A correct estimate as to the probable cost of the institution can hardly be made at present, though it will not be less than quarter of a million of dollars. Much of the labor can, however, be performed by the inmates, upon the completion of the cells, which will save a large amount of money to the county.

Arrest of Juvenile Thieves.

The Allegheny police yesterday morning arrested a gang of youthful burglars and robbers, composed of four boys, none of whom are over ten years of age, and residing in the Sixth ward of that city. They have lately succeeded in carrying on their avocation very successfully. On Wednesday night, they succeeded in robbing the money drawer of Mr. Horrock's and Mr. Grassell's stores, adjoining each other, in the Sixth ward. Suspicion at once rested on them, and one of the lads was arrested. He acknowledged to having committed the theft, restored the money and disclosed the whole operations of the gang. The police were at once sent out in search of the young thieves, and succeeded in arresting them all yesterday morning, as stated. They are now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—Officer John B. Sarber, of the Independent Police force of this city, on Wednesday arrested a man named Johnson Vinetta, in Steubenville, Ohio, charged with being a deserter from the regular army. Vinetta enlisted in this city about six months ago, and was detached here on recruiting service, not being assigned to any regiment. About six weeks ago he deserted, and nothing further was heard of him until Wednesday, when the government officers here learning that he was in Steubenville, dispatched officer Sarber thither, who arrested him, as stated. The officer arrived in this city with his prisoner yesterday morning, and took him before Lieut.-Col. Henry Haymond, Recruiting officer, who committed him to the county jail until to-day, when he will probably be sent to Governor's Island, New York.

BASE BALL.—The match game of base ball between the Enterprise and Allegheny Base Ball Clubs, which was expected to have taken place to-day, has been postponed. They will not meet now until some time during the next year.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The last appearance this season and joint farewell benefit of those accomplished artistes, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, will take place this evening. Last evening there was another crowded and fashionable audience present to witness their performances, and everybody seemed delighted. For their last appearance, they have selected three of their best plays, each and all of them being brimfull of fun and admirably adapted to display their excellence as Irish and Yankee comedians. It is unnecessary to suggest that they should have a full house, for the ample auditorium will doubtless be filled long before the hour arrives to raise the curtain.

Improved Property on Liberty Street at Auction.

On Saturday, November 9th, at 2 P. M., on the premises will be sold those two valuable lots of ground, fronting each 20 feet on Liberty street, (being Nos. 409 and 411) adjoining St. James Hotel, and extending back 100 feet to Union alley, on which is erected two new and elegantly finished four storied brick houses, having 12 rooms and all the modern improvements. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

THE PAPER WAR which has resulted from the awards of the Paris Exposition, threaten to cast into the shade the famous war of the Roses. But in regard to elegant clothing, and superb furnishing goods for gents, there is no strife here, for everybody buys of Oppenheimer, No. 83 Wood street, who, by general consent, makes the best garments and sells the best goods.

Life Prolonged.

Below will be found a certificate from one of our most respectable citizens, residing in Patton township, regarding the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a medicine which we have favorably known for a long time, and which is attested by hundreds of our immediate citizens, in every walk in life. Whatever some may think of ready-made medicines, we have entire confidence in Dr. Keyser's Pectoral, as we are assured that the Doctor prepares every ounce of it with his own hands:

"Some time ago, an old neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough, which every one supposed to be consumption. His relatives told me that he had taken every remedy they heard of without benefit, his brother came to see him die, and all were confirmed in the belief that he could not live. I had about a third of a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which I gave him, and it entirely cured him to the astonishment of all. What makes the case more remarkable is the extreme age of the man, he being about eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved his life." JOHN M'GINNIS, Patton tp.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's office for lung examinations No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

CATARRH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Additional Testimony from Dr. Falconer

LAWRENCEVILLE, November 5, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, 134 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh:

DEAR DOCTOR: I am now almost well of the terrible attack of Catarrh and Tuberculosis which I had when I applied to you for advice. I have always disliked advertising very much, and yet it was your advertisement that got me for a patient.

I am convinced by the careful study of the new system of atomization, that if well carried out, we gain a thousand years' march upon Catarrh and Disease of the Lungs. So please to count me in as an enthusiastic disciple of the new system, and an admirer of the simple, straightforward means by which we now reach disease of the Lungs and surrounding tissue.

For more than *forty-five years* I have been used to the Allopathic practice, for twelve years located in Lawrenceville, and favorably received, and honored with business by the citizens. Yours, respectfully,

A. FALCONER, Practical Apothecary.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, November 9, at 10 A. M., on the premises, will be sold the desirable lot of ground fronting 75 feet on Washington street, Allegheny city, (being No. 112), between Madison avenue and East Commons, extending back about 200 feet, on which is erected an entirely new brick dwelling house, having 12 rooms and all the modern improvements. After which will be sold the valuable vacant lot adjoining above, having a front of 50 feet, extending back about 160 feet to line of Western Penna. Railroad. A very desirable site for a private residence. See advertisements of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

ALL DISEASES are aggravated more or less by indigestion. In all the first thing in order to remove disease is to regulate the stomach and bowels. No better general cathartic can be administered for this purpose than Wilson's Pills. Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

CALL at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, for your reading matter.

Hearing Restored—Testimonial from a Well-Known Citizen.

For five or six years I have been partially deaf and a sufferer from a constant buzzing noise in my ears. Under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, I have had the buzzing noise ameliorated and my hearing restored, so that I can now hear the ticking of a watch. JAMES MATTHEWS, 27 Ross street.

Variety and Furnishing Store

At auction, at No. 116 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice, on Friday, November 8th, at 10 A. M. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness,

And Diseases of the Throat and Chest, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield st.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf

A WELL assorted stock of watches, clocks and jewelry at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. cod

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, November 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, 112 Washington street, between Madison avenue and East Commons. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall.

MARRIED:

TETEDOUX—COWLEY—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 8½ P. M., at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. D. Cowley, by the Rev. W. H. Boyle, Prof. CLEMENT TETEDOUX to Miss ELIZA COWLEY, all of this city. No cards.

MORRIS—SAILOR—At the residence of the bride's mother, Thursday morning, November 7, 1867, by the Rev. C. A. Dickey, ROSERT R. MORRIS, Esq., and Miss ANNIE M. SAILOR, both of Allegheny city. No cards.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE,
THE SIMPLEST SEWING MACHINE,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE,
IS
WHEELER & WILSON'S.
SALESROOM, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
4p PITTSBURGH.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.
I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of
IRON VESSELS,
For which I am prepared to contract.
Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
4p BROWNSVILLE, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867,
Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 7, 1867.

The banks and brokers report a pressing demand for loans to-day, which they could only partially satisfy. There is really no abatement in the stringency that has prevailed for the past few weeks, and from all we can gather of the opinions of well informed persons in financial circles, very little relief is promised for a good long while to come.

—Governments appear weak, and transactions are reported comparatively light to-day. Few changes are made, and the current quotations do not differ essentially from yesterday's.

—Stocks have been, upon the whole, weak and unsettled. The cliques in Erie, New York Central, Michigan Southern and Northwestern common have bought a moderate amount of those shares, which has partially sustained their quotations against the "bear" movement on other stocks. Northwestern preferred stock has sold quite freely, under a report that the company has sold a certain amount of preferred stock in order to provide for the payment of the property recently bought by the company.

—The following table presents a comparison of the prices of leading stocks at the first regular New York Stock Board at the dates named below:

	Nov. 5 1866.	Nov. 5 '67.	Lower.
New York Central	120¼	112⅛	8⅛
Erie	83¾	71⅜	12⅜
Hudson River	125⅞	126	⅞
Reading	117¼	96½	20¾
Michigan Southern	93¼	76⅞	16⅞
Illinois Central	125¼	125	¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94	81½	12½
Rock Island	111	95	16
Fort Wayne	110¼	96¾	13¾
Northwestern	59¼	47	12¼
Northwestern preferred	80¼	63⅝	16⅝
Pacific Mail	244	141	103
Western Union Telegraph	52¼	32½	20¾

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in noticing the late semi-annual dividends announced by many of the National Banks of that city, makes the following review:

"The amount of capital divided on, it will be seen, is increased $344,700 on what it was in May last, and the dividends vary a little in some instances from what they then were. For instance, the Philadelphia Bank increases its dividend 2 per cent., making the amount divided for the year 16 per cent. The Farmers and Mechanics', the Mechanics', the Bank of Commerce, the Girard, the Consolidation, the City, and the First National, maintain their regular semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent., equal to 12 per cent. per annum. The Commercial, the Penn Township, the Manufacturers', the Commonwealth, the Central, and the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth National banks their usual half yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, equal to 10 per cent. per annum. The Seventh divided 4 per cent., against 3½ in last May, making 9 per cent. for the year. The Corn Exchange Bank maintains its 7 per cent. semi-annual dividends, equal to 14 per cent. per annum. The Western divides 8 now against 10 in May last, making 18 per cent. for the year. The Southwark 12 now against 8 in May, and the Northern Liberties 10, making 20 per cent. for each bank for the year. The Kensington, it seems, is the most profitably managed of all the banks, dividing 13 per cent. now against 12 in May, making 25 per cent. for the year. This last named bank not only makes this large annual per centage of dividends to its share-holders, but it does even better to its officers and clerks, having at each of the two last semi-annual periods added 25 per cent. to their respective salaries, equal to 50 per cent. for the year. Some two of three other of our banks yesterday remembered their officers and employes in the same way. At several of the banks we were shown their balance sheets, and all of them presented a sound and very satisfactory condition. In each instance the net earnings for the last six months showed a handsome surplus over the divided profits. The aggregate dividends now, exclusive of the Third and Sixth, from which we have no report, is $288 greater than in May.

—The money market at Cincinnati continues in the same stringent condition which has characterized it for many days. The bankers have enough to do to supply their own depositors, and are still taking satisfactory paper at 8@10 per cent. from them, but in the open market first-class signatures can be had at 12@18 per cent., and the supply of money is not equal to the demand at these rates. There is also an active demand for money on call, and considerable more is being loaned in this way than usual, at ten per cent., on approved collaterals.

—The discount houses report no material change in the situation. Grain borrowers find the market exceedingly close, but shippers experience no difficulty in obtaining the currency on short time paper against cargoes. There is an increasing demand from the packers, but as their wants have been anticipated, they meet with no trouble in obtaining all their requirements.

Exchange was again close, with sales from bank to bank at 25@30c premium. The counter rates are unchanged.

Last night's dispatches announced the failure of H. J. Shuttleworth, private banker at Buffalo. We understand he did a large business in the way of carrying stockmen, and his suspension is attributed to the failure of one of his customers to protest a draft for some $35,000.—*Chicago Tribune, Nov. 6.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, November 7, 1867.

The produce markets were very quiet to-day, and, save in some trifling particulars, prices remained about the same as on Wednesday.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 295 bbls; apples 1,357 bbls; cheese 75 boxes; corn 747 sacks; wheat 26 sacks; barley 979 sacks; rye 395 sacks; oats 289 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue large and the market is rather dull at prices ranging from $3 50@3 75 per bbl as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts continue very small and high prices rule. Choice sells readily at 35@40c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Demand good at 29@30c ₩ doz.

POTATOES—Choice Irish potatoes are quoted at $3 25@3 40 ₩ bbl, and in sacks at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bush. Jersey Sweet range in price from $4 25@5 00 ₩ barrel.

BEANS—Choice new Beans are scarce and held at $3 50@4 00 ₩ bush. Old Beans are retailing from store at a less figure.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $12@14 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $7 50@8 00 ₩ bbl.

HAY—The receipts in this market are small and prices, from country wagons, for good timothy, range from $20@25 00 ₩ ton. It is very common that brings less than $20 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts are not large but perhaps adequate to the demand at 9c ₩ lb for new apples and 14c ₩ lb for peaches, halved.

BACON—There is only a moderate trade doing at 23c for Cincinnati sugar-cured hams; 21@22c for plain sugar-cured hams; 14¼@14½c for shoulders, and 16@16½c for rib sides.

LARD—In kegs lard is quoted at 14½c, and in tierces at 14c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote mess pork at $22 50@23 ₩ barrel.

LARD OIL—No. 1 lard oil is quoted at $1 12@1 15, and No. 2 at 90c ₩ gallon.

SEEDS—Cloverseed from first hands is quoted at $8, and from store at $8 50@8 75 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed from first hands $2 25, and from store $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel. We quote flaxseed from store at $2 35 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Receipts small and good is selling rapidly at $8 00@8 50 ₩ bbl.

OATS—Demand fair with but light receipts. We quote from first hands at 65@67c ₩ bush, and from store at 68@72c ₩ bush. Very small lots from store are retailing as high as 75c ₩ bush.

BARLEY—We quote fall at $1 35; No. 1 spring at $1 30, and No. 2 do at $1 25 ₩ bush.

CORN—Market dull. There is a considerable amount shipping east. Old yellow shelled may be quoted in bulk at $1 18@1 20; new shelled do at $1 00, and new ear at 90c ₩ bush.

RYE—We quote No. 1 rye selling at $1 50 ₩ bush.

WHEAT—There is very little coming in and principally on miller's account. The mills are paying readily for red winter wheat $2 55@2 65 ₩ bush, and for white wheat $2 70 ₩ bush.

FLOUR—Market pretty active, with a noted increase in country orders, indicating a small supply of wheat in this section of the country. Prices to-day were firm but without change. We quote choice winter at $12 25@12 50; choice spring at $10 75, and medium at $10 50 ₩ barrel. Rye flour is quoted at $8 75 ₩ bbl, and buckwheat flour in demand at $5 50 ₩ cwt. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₩ bbl.	Retail, in bbls.
St Louis	$13 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 50	12 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 @ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₩ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $5 50 ₩ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₩ bush; chop corn and oats, ₩ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₩ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₩ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₩ hundred, $1 75, and barley flour, ₩ hundred, $4 25.

Groceries.

Business dull. Certain kinds of sugars have declined ½c since our last report. Rice remains unchanged, with large stock of Carolina on the way. Coffee is weak and our quotations may be taken as outside figures, but the Eastern market is reported more active.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, choice 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ——; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 90c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00 @1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23; No. 1 Bay, do, $23; No. 2 Bay, do, $18; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake Herring, $3 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 10c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 8, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The oil market was dull, flat and unprofitable; in regard to prices buyers and seller were pretty wide apart in their views. The bottom appears to have dropped out entirely. The Eastern dispatches were very unfavorable. Antwerp rates were said to be down low. In another part of this paper will be found the latest reports.

In our own market the sales were as follows: Crude —500 bbls, for all year delivery, S. O., private terms, which being interpreted, is a very low figure. Sales 1,000 bbls, December, 8½c. Sales 4,000 bbls December; 1,000 bbls December; 1,000 bbls January, 1868; 1,000 bbls February, and 1,000 bbls March, at 8½c, and 4,000 bbls do, the terms not being made public. Sales 200 bbls bulk, free on cars on spot, at 10½c.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull. The entire sales as reported did not exceed 6,000 bbls, as follows: 1,000 bbls, S. W., F. O. B., at Works at 23c; sales 1,000 bbls as follows: 500 bbls, November, 500 bbls do December, 27½c; sales 1,000 bbls do, on the same conditions at 27c; also, sales 2,000 bbls S. W., Philadelphia, 27c and 1,000 bbls do December at 27c ₩ gallon.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D Bly	50	J T Glass	113
Jno Gallagher	125		
Total			288

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Dilworth Bros, 300 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger & Co., 300 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Fawcetts, Logan, Stockdale & Co, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Phila.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 116 bbls refined to P Wright & Son, Philadelphia.
Pacific Oil Works, 50 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philada.
Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Duquesne Oil Co., 200 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 294 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 241 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
J Myers & Co, 196 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
B W Morgan & Co, 106 bbls ref. to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.
S McMahon & Co, 106 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro Philadelphia.
McCreery & Beaumont, 112 bbls ref.. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia
Lockhart & Frew, 550 bbls ref.. Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

H M Long & Co, 156 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
Union Ref. & St. Co, 248 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philada.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 56 bbls ref to W G Warden, Phila.
Buffum, Kehew & Co, 50 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 7, 1867.

The market opened at $3 00, dull and nominal, declined to $2 75, closing firmer. River twelve inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. L.

FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS IN OCTOBER.

GRAIN.—The following table exhibits the amount of grain received at the Elevator for the month of October, 1867:

Wheat	14,800 bush.
Corn	54,980 "
Rye	6,420 "
Oats	21,480 "
Barley	33,800 "
Total	131,486 "

The amount in store on Saturday evening last was 74,000 bush of all kinds of grain.

We should here state, for the benefit of shippers of grain, that the Elevator building is thoroughly fireproof against outside risk, and has connecting tracks with the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railways. Grain is stored or transferred from Western to Eastern cars, and delivery of the identical grain guaranteed in every case. President of the company, Wm. P. Shinn and Secretary, T. L. Rodgers.

Capacity of Elevator for storage	375,000 bush.
Capacity of Elevator for elevating	5,000 bush. ₩ hour.
Number of storage bins	115
Number of elevators	3
Capacity for shelling corn—two shellers	800 bush. ₩ hour.
Engine	100 horse power.

TERMS.

Elevating and storage, not exceeding 10 days, and delivery in bulk, oats, ₩ bush	1½c.
Other grains ₩ bush	2 c.
Storage, each additional 10 days, or fraction thereof, ₩ bush	½c.
Bagging grain, lots of 300 bush or over, ₩ bush	1 c.
Bagging grain, less than 300 bush, ₩ bush	1½c.
No grain bagged for less than	50 c.
Shelling corn and elevating, with 10 days storage, ₩ bush	5 c.

The receipts per river and rail, not including the Elevator and Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for the periods named, were as follows:

	October 1867.	From Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	25,947	291,767
Corn, sacks	32,961	684,326
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	363,295
Barley, sacks	[illegible]	254,049
Rye, sacks	10,067	181,856
Oats, sacks	26,394	610,763

FLOUR—The amount of flour as shown above, taken from the daily import receipts, foots up 25,947 bbls, of which a great deal passed through to eastern points. The inspections during the month amounted to 18,247 bbls, distributed among thirty-two dealers. Of this amount T. C. Jenkins had inspected 5,880 bbls; Shoemaker & Lang 2,465 bbls; Daniel Wallace 1,750 bbls, and James Gardner & Co 1,647 bbls. The balance, 4,495 bbls, was inspected in small lots.

Coal Imports by Rail During October.

We give below the amount of coal, coke, iron ore and limestone brought to the city during the month of October:

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Fort Pitt Coal Company	123,480 bush. coal.
Mansfield Coal and Coke Co	[illegible]
Rosedale Coal Works	[illegible]
Grant Coal Co	70,000 "
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Union Coal Co	67,340 "
Camp Hill Mines	[illegible]
Pittsburgh and Walnut Hill Coal	[illegible]
Cherry's Coal Works	11,480 "
Willow Grove Coal Co	[illegible]
Printer's Coal Co	[illegible]
Kennedy, Vincent & Co	[illegible]
Total number of bushels	593,320

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Kier, Foster & Kier	[illegible] bush. coal.
Armstrong, Dickson & Co	219,968 "
Kramer & Rahm	[illegible]
Total number of bushels	556,744

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Bush Coal.
Lloyd & Black	31,5[illegible]
J. Neel	[illegible]
Conner Works	[illegible]
Hazemann & Snyder	45,375
N. J. Bigley	89,375
Moore & Pollock	77,875
Charles H Armstrong	37,260
Moorhead & Co	23,875
P. and C. R. R. Co	12,875
Total	268,625

COKE.

	Bush Coke.
Morgan & Co	12,000
Graff, Bennett & Co	55,000
Laughlin & Co	30,600
N. J. Bigley	25,500
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company	11,760

LIMESTONE AND ORE.

	Tons Limestone.
Laughlin & Co	1,550
Rodgers & Co	480
Laughlin & Co ...Ore	310

RECAPITULATION.

By Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad	593,320
By Allegheny Valley Railroad	556,744
By Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	268,625
Total bushels	1,418,689

Dry Goods in New York.

Prices of domestics have undergone another softening process, says the *Independent*, and customers are so eagerly watchful for that it is a rather difficult matter to fix quotations low enough to suit the possible points to which the market may fall. The season is drawing to a close, and it is undeniable that a good deal of anxiety is felt in regard to the future. But the prospect has been so dubious for so long a while that both jobbers and manufacturers have, in a measure, become used to it, and adapted themselves as well as they are able to the exigencies of the times. The best points in relation to the present condition of things are, that there is an intelligent appreciation of the position; there is no scare, no danger of a panic, and the parties understand very well that, if the trade is very light this fall, it must be very much better next spring. The country is barely supplied with a stock sufficient for the present, the wants of the West and South are very rapidly increasing, and the general condition of the people is constantly improving. The conviction is general that those who can bridge over the winter will have a good time in the spring. Then, again, the low points to which prices of staple domestics have fallen are leading to foreign exports, and the market is considerably lightened by that cause. Foreign goods show a falling off in the imports of October, as compared with the same month last year, of about three millions of dollars; while the exportations since January last are about $35,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1867. Reduced imports and increased consumption will very rapidly tend to an equilibrium in our dry goods market. The sales of the past week have been very large, and, in the line of merinos at somewhat better prices; but generally prices have been very low, and our importers must have been serious losers, except on the finer kinds of fashionable fabrics.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the market has been very quiet, though in some of the lower priced goods the decline has induced considerable purchases for exportation.

In bleached goods the demand has been better for the better qualities, and rates have been quite steadily maintained; but for the inferior grades of shirtings and sheetings there has been a stagnant market and prices tend downward.

Drills have improved a trifle; but orders can be readily filled at present rates, and large purchases would probably be met by a decline, if necessary.

Cotton flannels are in full supply, but the demand is limited. Jeans of the better kinds are moderately active, but the poorer grades are neglected. Denims and cottonades are heavy, particularly the poorer qualities. Printing cloths have had to submit to a decline, and the demand is small.

In prints there has been no great change, but the market has lost its activity, and at the great decline which has taken place. The desirable styles maintain rates, and there appears not to be anything like any overstock of them; but the poor patterns are very dull of sale at any price. There is very little doing in ginghams. Foiled jaconets, silesias and cambrics sell in small lots and at prices so varying that the quotations hardly furnish a guide to their market value. Since the reduction in muslin delaines they have sold more freely, though the demand can hardly be pronounced lively. They are, relatively speaking, the cheapest goods in the market. The market is largely stocked with all descriptions of woolen shawls, and prices are drooping. In Italian cloths there is but little doing.

The remarks on cottons may be applied with slight variations, to most descriptions of woolen goods. General dullness, except for the better qualities of coatings, is the rule in woolens.

Hogs at Chicago.

The simple statement, says the Chicago *Times* of Wednesday last, that there were, in addition to 8,500 head left in the pens last evening, 12,013 head received to-day, while the entered sales, up to five o'clock, were only 3,775 head, will convey an adequate idea of the true condition of the market to-day. In other words, there were nearly or quite 20,000 head in the pens, and this evening we find left over from 15,000 to 16,000 head. The weather was not as favorable for packing as could be desirable, while shippers would not operate to any extent at the present prices. Country shippers must hold their stock back until it is colder, if they would not see prices even for good hogs sink down to $5 00@5 25. It is worse than folly to rush stock forward in such numbers before the packing season opens. Packers cannot, and will not cut, while the weather continues warm. And if it continues mild for three days to come, the stock on the market now will either be held over or sold at a much lower figure, and in either case the loss to shippers and drovers from the country will be large.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 7, 1867.

CATTLE—The market, taken as a whole, was dull. The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description. In regard to prices holders had to submit to a decline in order to effect sales. The extreme prices this week were $2 40@7 50 being a decline. A number of Eastern purchasers were on hand. The stock, however, did not meet their views, hence their purchases were not very extensive. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 24	2,062	$4 00@9 00
October 31	1,492	3 25@7 00
November 7	1,289	2 40@7 50

Being a falling off in sales of 203 head.

HOGS—There was a falling off in the demand and the sales. Holders, in order to effect sales, had to accept lower figures. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 24	8,330	$5 80@7 60
October 31	10,131	4 75@7 50
November 7	8,800	4 50@7 12

Showing a falling off in sales of 1,331 head.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied. The season however is drawing to a close. Prices during the week have declined. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 24	3,721	$2 50@3 75
October 31	2,994	3 00@4 85
November 7	2,988	2 75@4 25

The following live stock was shipped, for Eastern markets, from Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards, during the week ending November 5, 1867:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hor.
Philadelphia	762	4,246	1,498	73
N. Y. via Philadel	123	432	629	—
N. Y. via Allentown	3,187	15,332	1,208	47
Baltimore	—	449	—	34
Way Stations	1,249	1,278	830	89
Totals	4,321	21,777	4,165	243

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J W Alexander	A Dietrick	96	7,260	$3 50
J Miller	H Dietrich	178	15,560	3 00
Smith & T	Crowell	95	8,125	₩h $1 50
Smith & T	Aull & Myers	115	9,800	₩h $2 40
S Hardley	Pidcock & Co	197	17,800	3 00
S Crawford	Pidcock & Co	292	17,775	3 00
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	93	8,210	3 00
S Bolinger	Pidcock & Co	199	18,460	3 50
Aull & Myers	Pidcock & Co	93	22,785	2 75
Kearns	Pidcock & Co	198	16,790	3 00
Philips	Pidcock & Co	43	3,575	3 00
U Medford	J Rauie	100	8,340	3 00
M T Swickard	J Rauie	200	16,330	3 00
J Smith	J Ruie	16	at $2 22 ₩head	
McCalmont & W	J Lloyd	170	10,380	4 00
McCalmont & W	J Lloyd	161	11,835	3 00
W Powers	J Lloyd	171	17,385	4 25
Glass & L	J Lloyd	190	at $1 65 ₩head	
H Walter	Kase	181	av 90	3 85

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	T Mooney	4	4,408	$4 25
Hedges & T	J Myer	2	1,990	5 00
Hedges & T	J Myer	12	10,475	4 50
Hedges & T	J Rambo	2	2,775	5 00
Hedges & T	J Myer	40	40,825	6 00
Hedges & T	R Mayne	4	3,900	3 00
Hedges & T	J Aull	45	50,100	4 75
Hedges & T	H Todd	17	15,025	4 75
Hedges & T	Reed	20	19,350	3 50
Hedges & T	W H Todd	18	18,275	4 37
Hedges & T	W H Todd	3	3,660	5 00
Hedges & T	Hahn & G	13	10,185	3 70
Hedges & T	Rothschild	21	21,550	5 50
Hegges & T	Rothschild	6	7,450	5 50
Hedges & T	Landis	19	21,900	5 50
Hedges & T	Forbert	12	10,950	4 75
Hedges & T	Stone	1	1,300	3 00
Hedges & T	Corbett	27	18,175	3 70
Hedges & T	Corbett	2	2,650	5 50
Hedges & T	Corbett	13	7,900	4 50
Hedges & T	T Mooney	5	5,725	2 37
Hedges & T	T Mooney	2	1,725	2 37
Hedges & T	Welt	21	17,373	4 50
Hedges & T	W Hedges	16	13,175	4 25
Glass & L	R Mayne	21	20,775	5 00
Glass & L	R Mayne	22	17,975	4 00
Glass & L	J McArdle	22	20,275	2 25
Glass & L	J Rambo	5	4,700	5 25
Glass & L	J McArdle	2	2,350	4 00
Glass & L	R Mayne	7	6,250	4 76
Glass & L	J Aull	20	23,300	4 00
Glass & L	J McArdel	2	2,600	5 00
Glass & L	P Motter	21	15,925	3 85
Glass & L	Stewart	20	20,000	4 75
Glass & L	Stewart	17	17,965	4 60
Glass & L	J McCall	17	17,500	4 50
Glass & L	J Lance	38	30,100	4 25
Glass & L	J Lance	22	18,300	4 00
Glass & L	J Lance	20	17,875	5 00
Glass & L	J Lance	8	7,950	5 00
Glass & L	Torbert	10	8,500	4 10
Glass & L	Hall & Crosby	45	av 1,100	4 75
Glass & L	Ston	35	3,750 $5 50	$25 off
Glass & L	Case	21	19,650	4 35
Smith & T	Hefty & Co	1	1,125	5 75
Smith & T	L Rickert	2	2,375	5 00
Smith & T	R Runder	78	73,625	4 80
Smith & T	Tilman	9	10,900	5 30
Smith & T	R Bunder	4	4,600	5 00
Geo Ketler	M Trauerman	10 b	10,975	2 45
J Myers	P Motter	46	36,100	4 00
D Hahn	R Mayne	4	2,775	3 50
T Wickersham	J Myers	20	19,800	4 75
J Morris	R Mayne	23	39,225	5 70
Morris & Co	R Mayne	33	34,600	5 70
Marks & T	C Dewick	4	3,575	5 25
D Hahn	L Funk	18	22,225	6 40
L Funk	P Mother	1	1,050	6 00
Reed	J McArdie	3 bulls	2,650	2 25
J McCorwin	J McArdie	1	875	4 00
J P Williams	W H Todd	42	36,600	4 00
Simpson	L Shamberg	21	19,300	4 50
J Corwin	W H Todd	12	12,050	4 62
C C Polley	W Duffy	40	38,950	5 30
Grenawalt & Co	J Lautz	38	20,100	4 25
Grenawalt & Co	J Lautz	34	29,425	4 50
Hadden	J Rothchilds	19	20,025	6 12
Messenger & G	H Holmes	24	20,025	4 25
G Corwin	P Holmes	10	13,075	5 40
J R Hassen	R Bender	2	2,100	5 75
McGruder	S Hertzberger	2	2,400	5 75
McGruder	S Hertzberger	1 cow	1,425	6 00
Porter	Corbett	11	10,150	4 50
French	Hall & Croby	20	54,150	4 56
Nef	R Bender	17	20,525	6 00
N Werntz	B Stevens	8	6,525	4 35
H Myers	Torbert	2	2,475	7 00
Scott & Martin	Hodges & C	48	63,250	7 50

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W H McClaine	Gilchrist & Co	51	11,510	7 00
C Campbell	Gilchrist & Co	76	18,850	7 00
T P Pollock	Gilchrist & Co	22	4,850	7 10
W Morrison	Gilchrist & Co	50	10,450	6 96
A Postlewait	Gilchrist & Co	110	24,050	6 40
R R Cook	Gilchrist & Co	106	26,585	6 70
S Chaffant	Gilchrist & Co	96	24,625	7 12
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co	14	3,950	6 50
Glass & L	Gilchrist & Co	40	9,425	7 00
J Disl	Gilchrist & Co	45	11,525	7 00
V C Leeds	Gilchrist & Co	30	8,310	7 00
Glass & L	Gilchrist & Co	49	11,350	6 80
A B Gaines	Gilchrist & Co	90	22,625	7 10
W T Taylor	Gilchrist & Co	102	23,750	7 00
Henderson & W	Gilchrist & Co	90	23,400	6 85
Scott & Martin	Gilchrist & Co	188	46,340	6 90
R B Alsdorf	Gilchrist & Co	96	26,475	6 75
W S Smith	Gilchrist & Co	220	54,190	6 30
H C Farrow	Gilchrist & Co	97	25,150	6 35
R B Alsdorf	Gilchrist & Co	40	9,240	6 75
Glass & Lafferty	H B Murphy	47	9,460	6 50
N C Leeds	C Pierce	28	5,450	5 75
J Dea	C Pierce	53	11,000	6 00
J C Gaines	C Pierce	11	2,150	6 00
Gilchrist & Co	C Pierce	12	2,675	5 50
H Walker	Halligan & Co	114	24,810	6 25
J Fleming	Halligan & Co	19	3,890	6 00
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	62	11,660	5 20
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	135	23,800	6 20
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	135	25,375	6 10
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co	69	11,450	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co	60	12,840	6 25
Foster & Co	Pidcock & Co	10	1,775	5 75
T Porter	Pidcock & Co	115	21,775	6 20
W H M'Clane	Pidcock & Co	77	14,723	6 19
Sam Bollinger	Pidcock & Co	199	18,480	5 50
Jas Chapman	Pidcock & Co	96	19,175	6 15
Rothschild	Pidcock & Co	60	9,390	6 15
G Lewis	Pidcock & Co	7	900	6 15
Glass, L & Co	Messenger & C	81	14,460	6 20
H Knowles	Messenger & C	229	40,660	6 20
Halligan & Co	Messenger & C	32	5,840	6 00
G McHugh	Messenger & C	103	21,275	6 00
D Casselman	Singer & Im	51	13,010	7 10
James Thl	Singer & Im	39	9,375	6 80
Wilson & Hart	Singer & Im	44	11,310	7 15
Glass, L & Co	Singer & Im	56	13,690	6 75
Thos Smith	Singer & Im	97	23,525	7 00
E Smith	Singer & Im	5	1,077	6 50
J McCurdy	Singer & Im	52	11,750	6 90
R Barnes	Singer & Im	42	10,200	6 80
Pidcock & Co	Singer & Im	11	3,600	6 37
T Lamb	Singer & Im	60	11,960	6 30
A C Robinson	Singer & Im	61	13,100	6 30
J R Wilson	Singer & Im	100	21,035	6 62
Jno Kearns	Singer & Im	114	28,250	6 60
Jas Kearns	Singer & Im	97	24,709	6 50
Glass L & Co	Halligan & Co	609	106,470	6 20
J Ambries	Halligan & Co	104	18,250	5 75
W F Southard	Halligan & Co	62	12,925	6 25
Glass L & Co	Halligan & Co	94	19,410	6 12
Glass L & Co	Halligan & Co	115	21,525	6 25
J R Campbell	Halligan & Co	111	22,130	6 12
W H McClaine	Halligan & Co	127	24,310	6 10
Hedges & T	Halligan & Co	132	25,675	6 10
Stall & Crooks	Halligan & Co	58	13,025	6 10
J Rn[illegible]	Halligan & Co	99	22,335	6 12
J R Wilson	Halligan & Co	9	2,150	6 12
Thomas Smith	E Smith	110	25,475	6 25
G P Noble	E Smith	308	66,825	6 12
G S Beck	E Smith	100	22,810	7 10
Glass L & Co	E Smith	50	11,175	6 05
B Veal	J Evans	60	10,330	6 10
Cochran & Cook	J Wilson & Co	89	20,985	6 10
J Harlin	C Campbell	58	14,275	6 25
Hedges & Taylor	J Bambo	50	11,250	6 25
P Conner	J Rambo	54	13,750	7 00
R Pidcock & Co	J Rambo	18	4,500	7 22
A K Culp	D Casselman	11	2,210	6 15
C Campbell	D Casselman	41	9,300	6 19
Messenger G & Co	D Casselman	17	3,350	6 35
Jos Neith	D Casselman	96	20,435	6 15
G P Noble	D Casselman	11	2,210	6 25
S B Alkin	D Casselman	59	14,530	6 00
C Campbell	D Casselman	50	11,940	6 12
J Blackwood	D Casselman	64	13,425	6 10
Galbey	D Casselman	64	13,525	6 10
Glass, L & Co	G Geltz	12	2,740	7 00
Wilson & Heart	Aull & Myers	53	10,965	6 30
Glass, L & Co	Aull & Myers	48	9,675	6 35
H Garner	Aull & Myers	39	8,025	4 50
Glass, L & Co	Aull & Myers	69	14,725	6 35
Glass, L & Co	Aull & Myers	51	11,500	6 20
E S Graham	Crouse, E & Co	44	29,050	6 00
E S Keyes	R Barnes	128	24,580	6 35
J Levering	R Barnes	115	*23,975	6 35
E S Graham	R Barnes	73	13,000	6 00
J S Black	R Barnes	14	2,825	6 00
E Cochran	R Barnes	16	4,075	5 50
C Putman	R Barnes	110	21,850	6 35
Henderson & W	R Barnes	48	10,960	5 80
W J Wallace	R Barnes	82	19,545	6 00
J L Smith	T F Orr	170	35,675	6 75
B Van Wagner	T F Orr	6	1,520	5 50
Thos Smith	T F Orr	6	1,685	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	T F Orr	125	25,440	6 10
J Seymore	T F Orr	61	11,925	6 00
C Atl	T F Orr	57	11,725	5 00
A Steel	T F Orr	121	23,585	6 25
Alsdorf	T F Orr	71	15,325	6 12
J Anderson	Dripps & S	8	1,950	6 50
A Crawford	Dripps & S	38	8,210	6 00
G P Noble	Dripps & S	93	21,785	6 25
G H Phillips	Dripps & S	89	22,050	6 75
H Brooks	Adams & Dallas	50	13,875	6 50
J Shepard	Adams & Dallas	50	10,675	6 60
Glass, L & Co	Adams & Dallas	104	24,100	6 65
E Hoff	J Evans	49	12,675	6 65

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 7, 1867.

CATTLE—The market was well supplied with cattle, but unfortunately for holders the largest proportion of them were of an inferior description; the result was a dull market. Holders in order to effect sales had to accept pretty low figures, whilst holders of good fat cattle found no difficulty in disposing of their cattle at good round prices. The offerings were the largest we have noticed for some weeks. A number of lots remained unsold; they will no doubt be driven over to the Central Yards. The operations for the past three week's were as follows:

October 24	692	$2 50@7 50
October 31	947	3 00@7 50
November 7	915	3 25@7 25

HOGS—The offerings this week were about the same as last. The market, however, was not so firm and sales were made at a shade lower prices. Our packers are already on the lookout; the most of the sales were to one of our packers. The sales and prices for the past three week's were as follows:

October 24	350	$5 75@8 00
October 31	247	6 25@8 25
November 7	426	6 37@7 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market was well supplied. The pens were all full. The market was a hard one for sellers. The sales were as follows:

Shaw sold 160 head of sheep at $1 30 ₩ head.

John Walters sold 80 head of sheep at $2 25@4 ₩ head.

Hoagland sold 40 head of lambs at $1 37 ₩ head.

Adam Eckert sold 100 head sheep at $2 50@4 25 ₩ head, and 40 lambs at $1 62@2 75 ₩ head.

John Young sold 50 head Butler county sheep at $2 25 ₩ head.

Wm. Young sold 112 head Lawrence county sheep at $2 10 ₩ head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Marks & Trauerman sold 36 head Washington county cattle at $6@7 12, and 42 head Ohio cattle at $1 37@5; also 18 head for another party at $5 ₩ cwt.

McAllister reports a sale of 18 head at $4 75@7.

A. Forter sold 6 head at $5 ₩ cwt.

Gorden & Rathburn sold 15 head at $57 50 ₩ head for springers, and $5 25 ₩ cwt. for balance.

L. Shamburg sold 36 head at $4 25@6 25.

N. Carr sold 30 head in lots at $4 50@5 50 ₩ cwt.

Hazlewood & Co sold 34 head Kentucky stock at $4@7 37; also 20 head at $5@6 90 ₩ cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 72 head of good to prime Ohio cattle at $5 50@7; also 26 head of very common at $3 50@4 75 ₩ cwt.

Rinn & Co. sold 5 head at $5 50@7 ₩ cwt.

W. D. Clutter sold 14 head Green county, Pa., cattle at $5@7 ₩ cwt., and 2 fresh cows at $160 for the two.

Keith sold 51 head Allen county, Ohio, cattle at $6 75 for the lot.

Turner & McGregor sold 15 head good Ohio cattle at $6 00, and 2 bulls at $3 00 ₩ cwt.

Glass & Lafferty sold 80 head in lots at $3 25@5 50 ₩ cwt.

Kerwin sold 35 head Belmont county, Ohio, cattle at $4 50@6 25 ₩ cwt.

A. Cunningham sold 15 head at $5 50@6 75 ₩ cwt.

L. Rothchilds sold 36 head at $5 50@7 25 ₩ cwt.

J. Shamburg sold 21 head at $4 25@5 12 ₩ cwt.

Rothchilds & Byers sold 46 head at $6 00@6 75 ₩ cwt.

M. Verner sold 16 head Washington county stock at $4 00@6 00; 39 head Ohio stock at $5 00@6 25 ₩ cwt.

C. Hartman sold 35 head Washington county cattle at $5 00@7 75 ₩ cwt.

Myers & Needy sold 20 head Washington county cattle at $6 00@7 00; 34 head from Chicago at $5 38@6 00, and 58 head Western cattle at $4 00@6 00 ₩ cwt.

Andrews sold 9 head Washington county stock at $5 00@6 00 ₩ cwt.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138⅜.

NEW YORK, November 7—P. M.

MONEY

Market steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109⅜@109⅝, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 138⅞, declining to 138⅜, advancing to 138⅝, and closing at 138⅜.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Without decided change, and steady. Coupons '81, 111@112¼; do '62, 108⅛@108⅜; do '64, 105¼@105½; do '65, 105⅜@105⅝; do new, 107⅛@107⅜; do '67, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s 101⅝@101¾; 7-30s, 105⅛@105⅜.

STOCKS

Opened dull and became more active and higher, and closed steady. Canton, 41⅜@42⅜; Boston Water Power, 16@17; Cumberland Coal, 29@31; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 48; American, 65; Adams, 67; United States, 68; Merchants' Union, 28¼; Quicksilver, 16@17; Mariposa, 7⅜@8; preferred, 13⅝ @14⅜; Pacific Mail, 142@142½; Atlantic Mail, 116@116⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 31@31¼; New York Central, 111⅜@112; Erie, 72½@72⅝; Hudson River, 124⅝@125; Reading, 96@96¼; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 23⅜@24; Toledo and Wabash, 38⅝; St. Paul, 40@40¼; do preferred, 61¾; Michigan Central, 108@109; Michigan Southern, 78⅜@78⅝; Illinois Central, 124⅜@125; Pittsburgh, 81⅜@81½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¼@102; Rock Island, 95¼@95⅜; Northwestern, 47⅜@47½; do preferred, 63⅜@63⅝; Fort Wayne, 96¼@96⅜; Missouri 6s, 94; Tennessee 6s, new, 62⅝.

MINING SHARES

Firm: Gregory $5 50@5 90; Corydon 50c; Eldorado $1 85; Davidson 75@77c; Benton 51c; Quartz Hill $1 10; Gunnell $1 50.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $3,427,688; payments $2,043,500; balance $104,866,831.

A sale was made at auction to-day of 500 shares of Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company preferred stock at 17.

The Government sold last month four millions of the 10-40 bonds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 7, 1867.

Weather clear and cool.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened 1@1½c higher, and closed ½c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 82@1 85; No. 2 $1 73¼@1 76, closing at $1 82@1 82½ for No. 1; $1 73½@1 74 for No. 2.

CORN—Opened 2@2½c higher; at the close the improvement lost; sales of No. 1 at $1 01; No. 2 at 99c @$1 02, closing at 99½c for No 2 in store.

OATS—More active and ½c higher, closing at 53½@54c in store.

RYE—Quiet and 1c higher, at $1 26@1 27½ for No. 1; $1 24@1 25 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Steady at $1 06@1 07 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged: mess pork $20 00 on spot. Lard dull, at 11½c for country, 12½c for city.

BEEF CATTLE—More active, at $5 62½@6 25 for common to prime.

HOGS—Firm, at $5 50@6 00 for good to prime.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton firm; less active; sales 2,500 bales at 18½@20c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 24,907 bbls; flour 10@20c lower; sales 11,200 bbls at $8 95@9 10 for superfine State and Western; $9 60@10 40 for extra State; $9 30@12 90 for extra western; $9 65@13 00 for round hoop Ohio; $11@16 00 for St. Louis, closing rather more active. California dull; sales 150 sack at $11 50@13 50; sales 350 bbls rye flour at $7@9 00. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 84,870 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales 41,000 bushels at $2 20½@2 30 for No. 2 spring; $2 25 for No. 1 do; $2 25½ for Nos 1 and 2 do mixed; $2 70 for amber State. Rye firm; sales 8,000 bush Western at $1 60; 1,000 bush State at $1 65. Barley firm; sales 16,000 bush Canada West at $1 60@1 61. Malt dull. Canada peas lower; sales 7,800 bush, in bond, at $1 38. Receipts of corn 66,646 bush; corn 1@2c lower; sales 71,000 bushels at $1 33@1 35 for mixed Western. Receipts of oats 88,366 bush, scarcely so firm; sales 71,000 bush at 78@79c for western. Rice quiet. Coffee fairly active; sales 900 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar firm; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11@12½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum lower at 13½@14c for crude, and 29c for refined bonded. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; sales 2,850 bbls at $21 00@21 25 for mess, closing at $21 25 cash; $19 50@20 00 for prime; also, heavy; sales 150 bbls at previous prices; 115 tierces prime mess beef at $32 50. Beef hams steady; sales 114 bbls at $27 50@29 00 for State and Western. Bacon quiet; sales 25 boxes Cumberland cut on private terms; 350 boxes do for December at 10½c. Cut meats dull; sales 188 pkgs at 8@11c for shoulders, and 13@14c for hams. Lard dull; sales 720 bbls at 12½@13¼c. Butter steady at 25@42c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15½c. Freights to Liverpool are lower; 40,000 bush wheat and Corn at 8@8½d per steam.

LATEST.—Flour—market closed moderately active at prices slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat dull and 1c lower; sales No. 2 spring $2 20; No. 1 spring, $2 24. Rye firm at $1 60@1 62 for western. Oats dull at 78c for western. Corn firmer with a better export inquiry at $1 34@1 35 for good to prime mixed western. Pork dull and lower; sales 500 bbls mess at $21 06¼ regular, closing dull and heavy at $21@21 06¼, cash and regular. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull and drooping. Bacon moderately active at prices slightly in buyers' favor. Lard heavy at 12@13¼c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Flour firm but unchanged: Extra $9@10 25; family $11@11 25, and fancy $12@12 50. Wheat in demand at $2 35 for No. 1 red, but is held at $2 40. Corn firm for new car at 80c; no demand for old. Oats advanced to 63@65c for No. 1. Rye in demand at $1 40. Barley in demand; sales 8,000 bush at $1 50 for No. 1 fall, and $1 30 for spring. Cotton quiet at 16½c for middling. Tobacco firm at full prices; sales 118 hhds. Whisky unchanged. Mess pork held at $20, but buyers are holding back. Bacon unchanged, but there is a limited jobbing demand to fill orders from the country at 13c for shoulders and 16c for clear sides. No bulk meats in market; that cut from hogs last month is nearly all spoiled. Lard dull at 12c; sales of keg at 12½c. Hogs dull at $6 25@6 80 gross; none but butchers are buying, the weather being too warm for curing. The thermometer was up to 68 degrees this afternoon. The receipts of hogs are light, but the head the last 24 hours. Butter steady at 36@47c. Eggs 26c and scarce. Cloverseed 17c ₩ lb. Timothy is retailing at $2 35@2 40. Flax dull at $2. Potatoes dull at $2 75@3 00. Apples abundant at $2@3 75 ₩ bbl; cranberries $12@15 ₩ bbl. Raw Coffee steady at 23@25c for Rio. Sales of 450 bbls linseed oil at $1; there is a good demand at this rate.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 7.—Flour dull and unchanged for city made; country brands irregular; held at $10 00@11 00 for XX spring; $10@12 00 for XX red winter; $12 00@14 50 for XX white. Wheat extremely dull, with a decline of 7@8c on Milwaukee spring; sales at $1 96@1 98; red winter dull but unchanged; held at $2 60 for car lots of No. 1; $2 45@2 50 for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at $1 09 for old No. 1 shelled; 87c for new do, the latter extremely dull. Oats firmer and better, but in light demand; held at 61c for No. 1 State from store. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged, at $1 40@1 45 for No. 1 State and western from store. Barley—Receipts liberal and the market dull and nominal at $1 25@1 30 for No. 1; $1 15@1 25 for No. 2. Petroleum very dull and nominally unchanged; standard white in bond held at 24@25c, but no sales reported.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 16c. Hemp dull at $235 for dressed. Flour heavy; super $6 25@8 50; extras $9; double extra $9 50@11; choice $11 50@12 50. Wheat 5@10c lower; No. 1 spring at $1 80@1 85; choice white $2 65@2 70; prime to choice red $2 50@2 60; spring $1 95@2 00. Corn dull and drooping at $1 02@1 04 for old yellow, $1 05@1 07 for white. $1 03 for fancy white, $1 00 for new yellow and yellow. Oats drooping at 66@68c. Barley firm at $1 40@1 52 for spring; $1 92 for fall. Rye dull at $1 25@1 35 for prime to fancy. Provisions dull, heavy and lower. Mess Pork $21 50. Bacon—clear sides 16¼@½c; shoulders 13c; sugar cured hams 23@24c. Lard dull at 12½c for choice kettle. Weather clear and pleasant.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Dry Goods market is languid and depressed for most kinds of woolen goods, but more steady, for cotton fabrics. Standard sheetings from 13½ to 15c; Standard prints, 12½c; Seconds 11@11½c; Delaines, 13c; Seconds, 15c. Ginghams 15@16c for best, and 12½@13½c for Seconds. For light sheetings and shirtings in brown and bleached the market is depressed. Laconia O, 40-inch unbleached, are selling as low as 12½c; Atlantic L and Pepperell R, at the same rate; Atlantic N shirtings, 9c; Lonsdale bleached muslin 18c, and Albion W, yard wide, 68x72, picks 10½c by the case.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Sales 73 hhds tobacco, at $5 16@7 25 for lugs and leaf. Flour dull; super $8 25. Wheat $2 40@2 50. Corn dull; shelled in bulk $1; new ear in bulk 66@70c. Oats in bulk 70c. Whisky in bond 35c. Cotton 16c. Mess pork $20; bacon shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 13c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 7.—The demand for cattle was only moderate this week, at last week's prices. Sheep 4½@5½c; Lambs 5@6½c; receipts 6,800 head; sales 5,000. Hogs in light request at 6@6¾c for State and Michigan, and 7@7¼c for Illinois corn-fed. Receipts 13,300; sales 4,500.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Petroleum dull and unsettled; crude 16c; refined in bond nominally 26@27c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $2 30@2 42. Rye $1 55. Corn dull; mixed western $1 37. Oats 65@73c. Whisky nominal.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Beeves—market supplied with 3,300 head for the week; prices about ¼c better than Monday; quality not quite so good as last week. Sheep and lambs steady with a fair demand. Swine firm at 6½@7c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Flour dull; City XX $9 25@9 75; Country do $8 62@9 00; X $8 62. Wheat quiet at $1 85 for No. 1, $1 77 for No. 2. Oats advanced 1@2c: at 55c for No 1; 57c for No. 2. Corn firmer at $1 08@1 10 for No. 2.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat advanced 10c on prime and choice grades; sales red at $2 60@2 65. Corn at 72@76c unchanged. Oats advanced 1@2c; sales at 72@76c. Provisions flat.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Cotton firm and steady: middlings 16@16½c. Corn $1@1 18, the whole range. Oats 75@78c. Hay $28 00@30 00. Pork $23 50. Clear sides 18¼@18½c. Lard 14@14½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Cotton firm; sales 1,900 bales middling Orleans at 18c. Receipts 2,264 bales; exports 3,800 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts, Ft, Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nikick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 4 do do; J Moorhead, 5 do do; H Riddle, 35 bbls apples; Meanor & Harper, 100 do flour; D Wallace, 100 do do; J Jones, 1 bbl scrap iron; W J Steel & Bro, 7 sacks beans, 1 bbl walnuts; Nanz & H, 1 car lumber; McCullough, Smith & Co, 4 sacks rags; J C Buffum, 9 bxs bottles; Graff & Reiter, 20 bxs cheese; L J Blanchard, 10 bbls apples; J K Smith, 4 do vinegar; J S Dilworth & Co, 175 oil bbls, 1 bx sundries, 128 oil bbls, 184 empty bxs; John McGee, 1 car stone; John Flynn, 1 do do; O'Neill & H, 1 do do; Semple & Co, 35 bxs glassware; G N Hufstoth, 70 green hides, 1 box wood in shape; J W Woodwell & Son, 1 bale flax; Hubbard & Bro, 1 mill saw; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 4 kegs nuts; C Ibmsen & Son, 28 bxs window glass; A Boeveler & Co, 1 sk cow tails; Kewis, Oliver & Phillips, 15 kgs nuts, 1 bx mdse; H Rea, Jr, 78 sacks corn, 2 do rye, 12 do potatoes, 12 bbls cider; J Fullerton, 1 hhd tobacco; Schomaker & Lang, 37 bbls apples; William Moore, 20 do do, 1 do flour; L H Voigt & Co, 6 sacks rags, 1 keg apple butter; G Hockgenwelmer, 2 bbls cider; E Huzelton, 50 bxs cheese; Skinner & Co, 75 do do; Fowen & Graham, 1 bbl lanterns; Anderson, Cook & Co, 4 pkgs scrap iron; W Rowbottom, 6 jumps. Graff, Hugus & Co, 7 pkgs heater castings; J Hall & Co, 4 pumps, 2 pkgs water pipe; C Schutt, 1 car roofing slate; W H Byram, 16 bbls lubricating oil; W Davis, 256 bbls apples, 3 horses; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1,250 doz shovel handles; Spencer & McKay, 250 sks barley; M P Adams & Bro, 1 car staves; Little, Baird & Patton, 130 bbls apples, 11 do dried do, 20 cases and 10 kegs tobacco; J Graff & Co, 1 box axes; G L Krohl, 41 bbls pearls; T Mitchell, 149 do apples; W Pollock, 227 sks middlings; M McCullough & Co, 2 caddies tobacco; J Murphy, 2 do do; J W C Fields, 2 sks horns, 1 do tails; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 4 bbls potashes; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 5 cars wheat; D Moore & Son, 1 do rye; T C Jenkins, 300 bbls flour; J Gardiner & Co, 100 do do; Knox & McKee, 100 do do; Willis Booth, 80 m shingles; Ferry, Bennett & Co, 14 bales hops; Wm Carr & Co, 55 bbls spirits.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—F Altwater & Co, 1 car stone; Paper Mfg Co, 202 bdls paper; W P Townsend, 6 casks; J Bell, 1 bbl, 3 sks; J C Pearson, 2 bbls apples; Reymer Bro & Co, 32 sks kegs; J M Cooper, 3 boxes; S Smith, 1 lot household goods; McIntyre & McNish, 1 car stone; W McKee & Co, 2 do wheat; R T Kennedy & Bro, 2 do do; Fahnestock, H & S, 1,000 bbls lead; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 10 sks kegs; Superior Iron Co, 2 cars limestone; Z Gillespie & Co, 1 do lime; M Well, 10 bbls cider; Ralya & Robertson, 2 car staves, 2 do headings; B Miller, 21 pumps, 1 box; Nanz & Co, 13 pumps, 1 box; H Herdt, 195 sks barley; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber; Voegtly & Kopp, 1 car hay.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 4 cars pig iron; H W Buffum, 122 bbls apples; C G Hussey & Co, 135 plates copper; I M Howe, 36 bbls do; G L Rood, 125 kegs powder; Brady's Bend Iron Co, 100 do do; W W Rigdon & Co, 16,000 feet lumber; Alex King, 52 bbl pearlash; Jones & Laughlins, 2 do Edwards ore; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 do I Sore; Wm H Shoenberger & Blair, 1 do do; Wm Bingham, 9 sacks corn; D R Ecker, 1 car brick; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 do clay; J L L Knox, 1 d stone; J J Bender, 1 do kegs; Carter, McGraw & Co, 14 bbls apples; C P Markle & Co, 30 sacks rags; Wallace & Haney, 14 do oats; H H Collins, 65 water pipes; Van Gorder & Shepard, 124 sks potatoes, 10 bbls apples; Voigt & Co, 115 do potatoes, 2 kgs lard; J T Glass, 1 bbl's foil; J Glenn, 91 sks corn; T B Edmonds, 196 empty oil bbls; Head & Metzgar, 23 bbls apples, 7 sks oats, 60 do corn, 1 keg lard; Fetzer & Armstrong, 20 bbls apples, 10 do butter, 1 do eggs, 8 do cider; McBane & Anjer, 232 sks oats, 8 bbls apples, 5 do beans, 1 do onions.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car pig iron; A Johnson, 1 box; S & W Jenkinson, 1 bbl tobacco; J Lautner, 2 boxes; Harvey & S, 3,500 shingles; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 car ore; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 1 do wheat; R Knox & Son, 1 do rye; Ortleib & Co, 5 tales; Adair & Simpson, 1 car stone; P Kauffman, 1 bbl wine; J P Kauffman, 2 do cider; Reymer, & Bro, 1 cask; J Steiner, 1 box; Kennedy & Lothrop, 47 sks oats.

Pitts, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J Dalzell & Son, 25 tcs lard, 25 do stearine; I Dickey & Co, 10 bcls lard oil, 2 bxs soap; Jarvis, Harper & Co, 2 do hardware; Andrew Gibson, 1 r blower; J M Sichel, 2 cases tobacco; Bricker & Co, 306 bush ear corn; Miller & Frazey, 73 bbls apples; J K Smith & Co, 6 bxs candles; R T Weddle, 10 do tobacco; Cass & Hale, 6 bdls wheels; Moore, Hamilton & Co, 1 bbl oil; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 do do; Hays & Sawyer, 28 do; Shoenberger & Co, 4 bxs tobacco; J A D Sawyer, 15 bxs candles; E Hyde & Bro, 9 bales, 2 sks cotton; B L Fahnestock & Co, 10 bbls linseed oil; F Sellers & Co, 50 bxs candles; Caldwell & Bro, 5 coils wire tile; rope; C C Smith, 2 cars staves; Miller & Crisp, 1 do do; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 2 do bbls; G Hook, 4 bbls cider; Head & Metzgar, 1 do eggs, 1 keg butter, 14 bbls apples; Hammer & Dauler, 8 bales tow; Meanor & Harper, 40 sks barley; Graff & Reiter, 2 bbls cloverseed; T Hare & Bro, 3 do apples; G Laing & Co, 55 sks oats; Smith & B, 9 bbls eggs; P Schultz, 29 sacks barley; McHenry & Hood, 131 do do, 46 do corn, 41 do rye, 9 do wheat; Sturgeon & Bro, 6 do potatoes, 14 do rye; T C Jenkins, 257 bushels corn, 28 do rye, 28 bbls apples; Stewart & Langenheim, 10,000 lbs mill feed, 200 sks corn; Cooper Mfg Co, 27 bdls printing paper; P G rst, 210 sks barley; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 3 bbls scrap iron; D Wallace, 2 cars corn; Wesley Wilson, 50 bbls lubricating oil.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Fisher Bros, 138 bbls crude oil; Scott & Gisal, 1 car wheat and oats, 24 sks meal, 23 do rye; Everson & Preston, 2 cars pig iron; J Moorhead, 2 do do; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 do brick; G F Creevy, 38 bbls oil vitriol; McKnight, Porter & Co, 1 car pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 81 carboys oil vitriol; E M Kiting, 10 rolls leather; Knox & Orr, 11 sks buckwheat flour, Wm A Hoffman, 1 box butter, 1 sk wool; Watt & Wilson, 1 bbl sheep pelts; S P Shriver & Co, 35 pigs, 11 do chestnuts; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 sks onions, 11 do buckwheat flour; McCullough, Smith & Co, 22 do rags; J Gill & Son, 1 bx mdse; H Elkin, 29 sks potatoes, 1 firkin butter; P McAffee, 4 hogs; M McElwain, 9 sks beans; W Semple, 1 bx mdse; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 1 do do; C Voigt, 5 pkgs marketing; Monongahela House, 9 do do; Various Owners, 3 cars do.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 163 bdls sheet iron; Wm Moore, 4 sks oats; Price & Sims, 9 small child's wagons; R Stevenson, 1 stove; Walker, Goe & Co, 1 bbl molasses; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 35 do cement; Wolf, Howard & Co, 1 car sand; A & D H Chambers, 2 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Williams & Estep, 1 do do; S M Wickersham, 10 tons pig iron; J Garratt, 2 rolls leather; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 4 boxes cheese, 1 do bacon; J S Liggett & Co, 38 sks wheat; J S Newmyer & Co, 2 bbls beans, 2 do cloverseed; J McIntosh, 10 kegs butter, 1 bbl chesnuts; H Zum, 2 do cider; Markle, Dickson & Co, 98 bdls printing paper; R T Kennedy & Bro, 20 sks wheat; W Bingham, 89 do oats; J Gangwish, 14 sks wheat; W Strong, 1 box sundries, 2 sks sks, 2 bbls apples, 1 box copper scrap; R Addis, 1 car blocks; Michels, Albuthnot & Co, 11 boxes window glass; J B Sneathen, 27 oil bbls.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER J. N. MCCULLOUGH.—A Milliken & Co, 11 doz chairs; Leamon & Weise, 13½ do do, 2 tin safes; Myers, Hopper & Co, 106 chairs; W Wadsworth, 2 bbls cider, 1 bx; C Presser, 16 sks g scraps, 1 bbl empty sks; Littell & Mechling, 1 demijohn; E Evert, 10 bbls whisky; J Irwin & Co, 24 empty carboys; D E Reighard, 50 bbls lubricating oil; Dihm, Gregg & Co, 2 bxs boots and shoes; J M Reiter, 29 bbls lubricating oil; E M Jenkins, 248 do apples; W J Steel & Bro, 9 do do, 31 sks potatoes; Smith & B, 5,000 ft yellow pine lumber; H Riddle, 30 bbls apples, 4 do cider; South & Allen, 40 sks oats; J K Barley, 68 bbls and 14 sks potatoes; Fetzer & Armstrong, 30 bbls apples; Steamer J N McCullough, 200 oil bbls; W P Logan, 375 do do; John Orp, 10 bbls cider, 1 do eggs; C A Wormcastle & Co, 83 oil bbls; W J Meek, 51 sks corn; Graff & Reiter, 2 casks butter, 1 bbl eggs; Head & Metzgar, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl dried apples, 1 do eggs, 1 do beans, 2 oil bbls; J Wells, 175 do do; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Cline & Son, 205 oil bbls; South & Allen, 3 bbls cider, 31 sks corn, 22 do oats, 1 do rags, 2 bbls flaxseed, 4 do eggs, 2 do and 2 kgs butter, 1 sk beans, 1 do onions, 3 do dried apples; M Jamison & Co, 5 do apples; Head & Metzgar, 45 bbls apples, 1 do eggs; T A Williams, 3 do sundries, 1 box fruit; J A Kinzie, 8 bbls broom handles; Owner, 1 lot oil tools; S B Martin, 2700 feet yellow pine; Mr Lenhar, 1 horse, 1 sulky; J B Smith, 500 ft yellow pine; A S Palmer, 3 bbls cider; J M McFeely, 11 doz chairs; A Ackley, 4 bbls flour; Donaldson & Baltzell, 9 doz chairs; M Alexander, 200 bbls apples; J M Abrams, 5 do do; P, Ft-W & C R R, 1 dozen chairs.

Pitts Browny. and Geneva People's Line.

W B Hays, 60 bbls crude oil; J R Gray, 312 gallons stoneware; Thomas Musgrave, 200 oil bbls; Mrs Halbert, 8 bbls apples, 1 do cider; J S Newmyer & Co, 83 bbls apples; M W Rankin, 1 box bacon, 4 buckets lard, 1 bbl apples; W Bane, 31 sks wheat, 1 bbl hydraulic cement; Mr Haxen, 29 head hogs; W P Hawkins, 3 bbls apples, 11 sks oats, Flanekin 22 hd hogs; John Flack, 100 bxs glass; Ramsey & Reiter, 1 cast wheel; Steamer Rapido No. 2, 2 steam engines; G F Ebbert, 3 bbls cider, 1 keg apple butter; J Seaforth & Co, 4 bbls cider; R Robinson & Co, 12 do apples.

Brownsv. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

Clark & Co, 33 sks wool; R C Schmertz, 255 bxs window glass, 1 cask; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 sack beeswax; J & W Fairley, 21 do oats; Gwynne & Stoneman, 46 do do; L H Voigt & Co, 4 do sks; John Sigmond, 14 do rags, 2 bxs butter, 1 coop chickens; J L Moorhouse, 28 sks wool, 1 buck sheep, 9 bbls whisky; John McLaughlin, 2 do do; John Flack, 36 bxs glass; J Cooper, 486 gallons stoneware; McBane & Anjer, 16 sks barley; A & Cubbage, 80 gallons stoneware; J C Beatty, 16 sks turnips; W G McIlwain, 6 bbls cride oil; Z Grauman & Co, 2 do whisky.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER GLASGOW.—J Collins & Co, 3 plows, 3 points; McCullough, Smith & Co, 152 sacks rags; J Irwin, 75 carboys; King & Co, 20 bbls lime; Hill & Jackson, 2 skiffs; Reiter & Co, 1 spring.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—River falling, with three and a half feet in the canal; five feet at the foot of the falls; three and a half in the Lower Ohio.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Glasgow	J. Enson	Wheeling.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Glasgow	Johnson	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business along the landing was not very active. The water on the pier marks indicated about three feet three inches and falling slowly. The only boat loading for St. Louis is the towboat Mary Davage and barges, in charge of Capt. Hugh Campbell, one of the best boatmen that comes to this port.

THE river advertising column of the Louisville *Courier* looks extensive. For instance, the steamer Argonaut No. 2 (it ought to be 20) is advertised five times. That's the way to spread things. Louisville is a large place on paper.

THE fine passenger steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Hamilton, leaves this day at noon for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

CAIRO, November 5.—The Success, for Louisville and return, brought 450 barrels of potatoes for reshipment south. River stationary. Mercury forty and forty-eight degrees at morning and noon. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—The weather is cool There was a frost last night. The river is falling. Cotton is coming in slowly. Passed up—Columbian, Blackford and M. E. Forsythe. Passed down—Paragon.

GOING EAST.—Passed through yesterday, Captain E. W. Gould, St. Louis; Captain Sherley, Louisville; Captain Hepper, Cincinnati. To this communication was added at Pittsburgh, Captain S. Drave and M. W. Beltzhoover. In their hands we are entirely satisfied to entrust all our minor difficulties.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—The aggregate of the late rise in the river is eighteen inches. It is now rising slowly.

The weather is clear, cool and pleasant. Business is quite lively.

The Neville is detained, but probably leaves for Pittsburgh to-morrow. The Bermuda is due.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 5.—Weather clear and cold to-day, with heavy frost and ice one-quarter of an inch thick this morning. The river is commencing to swell, with fair prospects of a rise. The Linton and Luella arrived from Cairo. The Louisa left for Cairo with a good trip, with all she could stow. The Wm. White is announced for Green River on Thursday. Steamboat men are in good spirits.

THE Isabella, on her way down the Missouri, struck a rock at St. Charles, and injured her hull slightly. Her pumps were kept at work emptying the water out as fast as it entered, and she arrived here without any damaged freight. Only a stern deck is necessary in her repairs. The Lucy Bertram found the Davenport and Fanny Barker aground at Hog Back. The former's capstan was broken. The Barker got off the bar to let the Lucy Bertram come through.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL.—We arrived at Bellaire this evening, and find we will not have water enough to go to Pittsburgh and have made arrangements with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to take our freight through. You will please give notice in the COMMERCIAL that all freight per steamer McCullough will be delivered by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The above is the manifest. We return from here to Parkersburgh, leaving to day at twelve o'clock. Yours, truly,

BELLAIRE, November 6, 1867. D. MOORE.

SOME enterprising speculator has been selling to the people of Louisville the photographs of Charley Clarce as the "counterfeit presentment" of Gen. Robert E. Lee.—*Courier.*

It is the *worst counterfeit* we ever saw. He looks about as much like Lee as Barney Scales does old Butler.—*Louisville Democrat*

We differ entirely from the opinion expressed by the *Democrat* reporter. We think the *Courier* reporter one of the best counterfeits ever issued.

CINCINNATI.—The Wild Duck's barges will not receive for St. Louis at present, but wait until freight is more plentiful.

Capt. Wm. Kerr arrived in the city Tuesday, to take the Robert Moore to Portsmouth where she will resume her trips between Portsmouth and Pittsburgh as a regular packet.

Capt. Ed. Evans will be in this city this evening.

Capt. John L. Rhodes arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday.

MUSCATINE.—The river has swollen an inch or two within the last twenty-four hours, although where the swell is coming from no one seems to know.

The little steamer Pearl is completed and made a trial trip up the river day before yesterday. She was under a full head of steam and ran like a "scared hound."

Business on the levee was more than usually brisk yesterday. W. S. Ritchie shipped some 3,000 sacks of grain to St. Louis and the shed is full of freight awaiting transportation.—*Courier*, 2d.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: Toward night it clouded over, with prospects of rain. We have no improvement in navigation. The packets report five feet from here to Cairo. White river remains at low tide, with three feet six inches to Augusta. The Arkansas continues low, with twenty-six inches to Pine Bluff. Business on the levee yesterday presented a fair degree of activity, with a good list of departures. Capt. John Davis, Superintendent of the Memphis and White River Packet Line, has chartered the Guidon, to take the place of the Rowena until he can procure a side-wheel steamer. Captain George W. Cable will have charge of the roof, with Messrs. Kinder, Milt Harry and Sharp, the clerks of the Rowena, in charge of the office. She will on Tuesday, and will continue to make regular trips, until Capt. Davis procures another packet. Captain Davis thinks the Rowens can not be raised, and will have to be wrecked. The Adam Jacobs left for St. Louis, with 1,000 bales of cotton.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* has the following: Business was pretty lively along the levee yesterday, yet there was not as much freight offering as was expected in consequence of the resumption of navigation. Now that shippers have an opportunity of forwarding by river, they ought to ship speedily, as the prospects are not very favorable for another rise. The Pine Grove to Captain Jas. S. Wise and others, who intend placing her in the Cincinnati and Nashville trade. It is reported that Captain Rusk was present at the sale. In the case of Captain Rusk vs. the Pine Grove. The Buckeye Insurance Company, to recover $3,000 insurance on the St. Cloud, lost in the Mississippi, near Plum Point, a decision was given yesterday in favor of the owners of the St. Cloud. This decision decides her entire insurance—$16,000.

The towboat Lynch, with six barges of coal from Hanging Rock, consigned to Means, Kyle & Co., arrived here Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY'S CINCINNATI GAZETTE ON THE SITUATION.—Business on the wharf was quite brisk. Memphis freight was handled quite freely; so, also, was that for New Orleans. There appeared to be but little offering for St. Louis. Barges announced for that destination were withdrawn. Merchants seem to be a little offish about shipping to points that can be reached by railroad, either because they have no confidence in the permanence of the present stage of the river, or because they expect more water, which would reduce rates. There were twenty steamers at the wharf last evening, after the packets departed, all advertising for freight.

The river fell seven inches here in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening. It was also falling from Wheeling down. At Wheeling there were five feet of water at 3 P. M. yesterday. At Four-Mile there are yet from six to seven feet, and the large steamers experience no difficulty. The Mail Company's steamers, America and United States, make no soundings at Medoc or Rising Sun. The side streams are running out below Louisville, which will give a fair stage to Cairo in two or three days.

MOBILE.—The *Times* of the 2d, says:

Accounts from both rivers go to show that the late rise was a "flash in the pan." The Prairie State found no difference in the Bigbee, any higher up than Tuscaloosa, and the Alabama has only risen altogether, below Selma, seventeen inches, which, when spread out on the bars, won't make much difference. The "Submarine Number Thirteen," one of the diving-bell or wrecking boats, came over yesterday, from the neighborhood of Spanish Fort, where, for some months past, she has been "worrying" at one of the sunk ironclads, and after ferrying from one wharf to another the greater part of the day, left in the evening for the Crescent City. The Board of Underwriters have got out a new classification of steamboats, in which six of our steamboats are made equal to first-class side-wheelers, and ten stern-wheelers are rated second and third-class—(seven second class and three third-class)—the insurance rate, however, on the second and third-class, being the same. "Twill be printed," we suppose, at an early day. We observe the Jennie Rogers high and dry upon the Marine Railway and understand that she is repairing with an eye to a flying trip to the Rio Grande; the late storm at Matamoras, and along that river, having made a fine opening for boats there, every boat in the trade having either been destroyed or greatly injured in the late gale. "It's an ill wind, &c."

AUCTION SALES.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION,
ON WASHINGTON ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
On SATURDAY, November 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, will be sold the Lot of Ground (being No. 112) fronting 75 feet on Washington street, between Madison avenue and East Commons, extending back about 200 feet, on which is erected an entirely new and elegant style two-storied Brick Dwelling House, containing 10 rooms, with bath room, gas and water throughout, and finished in excellent condition. This property is very easy of access, being but a short distance from lines of Troy Hill and Spring Garden Passenger Railways. Parties desirous of a good neighborhood can here secure a pleasant, convenient and comfortable home.
TERMS—One-third Cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest secured by bond and mortgage.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

BEAUTIFUL STUFFED BIRDS
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, November 8th, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold the largest and finest collection of beautiful Stuffed Birds ever offered for sale in this city, comprising many rare specimens from the West Indies, Brazil and our own country, mounted on sprays and under French glass shades, having been put up by the well known South American collector, A. H. Alexander, Esq., of New York city.
N. B.—The whole collection will be on exhibition Thursday afternoon and evening.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.

IMPROVED PROPERTY,
OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT, ON LIBERTY ST.,
AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, Nov. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
On the premises, will be sold, those two valuable Lots of Ground, fronting each 20 feet on Liberty street (being Nos. 409 and 411, adjoining St. James Hotel), and extending back 100 feet to Union alley, on which is erected two entirely new and elegantly finished four-storied Brick Houses, containing 12 rooms, having cut stone basements, first story iron fronts, with punch plate windows; iron caps and sills on windows; wide halls through center of buildings; gas and water throughout; water closets on every floor; gravel roofs, flag-stone pavements, &c.
This property should command the special attention of capitalists desiring a paying investment in a desirable locality, as the premises now yield $6,000 per annum.
Terms at sale. Further particulars by calling on SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

RIVER PACKETS.
Monongahela River.
1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.,
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets:
ELISHA BENNETT .... M. A. COX.
FAYETTE .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN .... CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH .... CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River, Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT.

Marietta and Parkersburg.
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1867. 1867.
Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE ... C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

St. Louis.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THURSDAY, November 7—4 P. M.
The first-class towboat MARY DAVAGE and BARGES, HUGH CAMPBELL, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight apply on board, at the foot of Market street.
C. BARNES, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisements.
1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

HARRY ROSE .... STANT. J. BATCHELOR.
ROSE & BATCHELOR,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
CONTRACTING AGENTS,
For Vicksburg & Meridian and Meridian & Selma Railroads. Office, No. 8 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ½ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BRO.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.
BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 103 FIFTH STREET.